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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,217—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

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COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† CARTHAGE	5387	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5387	J. R. London	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5387	J. R. London	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th "
B.M.L.			21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	18th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.
PHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,820	12th Mar. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 626

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brolich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 9, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			Friday.
LAOS	5,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duclateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 3rd Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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		Rs.		Rs.
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" "P" " Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S" " Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O" " Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R" " Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H" " Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
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THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

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COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES AND TABLETS.—Prepared after the well-known formula of Dr. Sir Garrod. Most pleasant and attractive. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

SULPHUR AND SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.—This combination is used for purifying the blood from its impurities. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.—Most effective and a confirmed radical cure in Asthma and short or troubled breathing. Gives relief in five minutes. Rs. 2 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.—The restorative food for the consumptive ricketty children, delicate women and wasted constitution. Re. 1-6 only, at MADON, SONS AND CO.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.—No more troublesome coughing. A Marvel of Cough Remedies. Pleasant and agreeable to taste. Strengthens the Chest and Lungs. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.

PODOPHYLIN AND TARAXACUM.—A Liver Stimulant, especially useful to those who are troubled with Liver Disorders. Re. 1-8, at MADON, SONS and CO.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Purchase your Health by these unique Health and Liver drops. Keeps at bay the human foes in the hot climate the Torpid Liver, itchy skin, stone in the bladder. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12, at MADON, SONS and CO.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.—Is a remarkable Fever curer Ague and chill disappear as if by magic under its influence; It kills malarial, and other Fevers when all other remedies fail. It is required but a trial to test its efficacy Re. 1 at all Chemists.

Chemists {MADON, SONS & Co.} Druggists
Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 76 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year, Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
BYCULLA VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on [illegible] principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. [illegible] Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw W[illegible] Standing on Commission Sale, or [illegible]

At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate .... 10 [illegible]
Verbal opinion as to Soundness .... 5 [illegible]
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. .... 6 [illegible]
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour at the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. Guns at the Colaba North Fort, at 9 a.m., on SATURDAY, 29th January, 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the orders of Government, a Camp of Detention will be OPENED at BANDRA, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on 31st instant. All persons alighting at Bandra by UP Trains and all persons passing through Bandra by DOWN Trains, or arriving in Salsette via the Causeway will, with the exceptions notified elsewhere, be DETAINED under observation for a period not exceeding ten days.

R. S. BARROW,
District Magistrate, Thana.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON SCRAP AND STEELS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (noon first, on THURSDAY, 10th February, for the purchase of any number out of

37 LOTS of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, TYRES, AXLES, aggregating about 1,200 tons,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th January, 1898.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)............Rs. 13
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
"GILLINGHAM RED HAND BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT."

ONE of the Calcutta Bazaar Dealers having been found GUILTY of SELLING CEMENT purporting to be the true "GILLINGHAM RED HAND BRAND," but one which really was only an inferior Belgian Manufacture with a spurious imitation of the "Gillingham Red Hand Brand" Label fixed on the Barrel, and having been convicted in the Police Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of 200 Rupees and all the Barrels of Cement in question to be confiscated.

Dealers in Cement are hereby notified that similar proceedings will be instituted by the undersigned, against any persons who may be suspected of any similar fraud, or any infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, in respect of this article.

Buyers are also advised to be careful to see that they get the genuine "Gillingham Red Hand Brand" of Cement in the original Casks, properly labelled, and to import same only through Dealers of known repute.

J. B. WHITE & BROS., LD.,
2, Lime Street Square, London, E. C.
January 8th, 1898.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
31, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.
NOTICE TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

THE LIBRARY Messengers NOW CALL at Colaba, the Fort, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Mahaluxmi, Prince's Dock, Mazagon, Chinchpokli, Parel, Worlee, Sewree, Dadar, Matoonga, Mahim, Bandora, Sion, Coorla, and Tannah, to deliver the following Papers and Periodicals.

DAILY.—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.
Catholic Fireside. Catholic Times. Tablet.
MONTHLY MAGAZINES.
Catholic Missions. Lamp. Month.
TERMS STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" (Morning or Evening delivery), Four New Weeklies (one every second day, available for 24 hours), and three New Magazines (one every week, available for 3 days).

Monthly, Rs. 2; Quarterly Rs. 5.

The "Bombay Gazette" delivered in the morning is removed at 10 a. m., and that given in the evening at 10 a. m., next day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER Dr. M. H. BHATVADEKAR, will be in attendance from TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, in Mr. Shroff's Corrugated Iron Shed at Kalachowki Road, between the hours of 8 and 6 P.M. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 28th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. N. R. UMARIGAR, will be in attendance from MONDAY, the 31st instant at his Dispensary in Abdul Rahiman Street, between the hours of 9-30 and 11-30 a.m. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 28th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

DR. A. De DEMONTE, will be in attendance from MONDAY, the 31st instant, at his Dispensary Mahim Surgery Bazaar Road, between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 28th January, 1898.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Offices on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
[illegible] Imports during the Week.
[illegible] Bullion.
[illegible] Summaries of Exports from Bombay to date as per [illegible] Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1883 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1883 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
4, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TREASURY, MIRRORS, &c.

Re Estate of Abdul Hussein Sumsudin.

Under direction of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above Estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th January, 1898, at 2 p.m. (the sale will be held at the office of the deceased), at Kalbadevi, on the second floor of Ms. Punsial Purmechand, consisting of office furniture, writing tables, chairs, bentwood couch, almirahs, safes, copying presses, large mirrors, photos, clock, calabashes, shroff almirahs, canvas purdas, matting, &c. &c., belonging to the above Estate.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1898.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

STORES BOOKSELLERS.

COLONIAL SERIES OF BOOKS.
PRICE Rs. 1-8 EACH VOLUME.

A Lost Illusion	Leslie Keith.
The Plan of Campaign	Mabel Robinson.
A Double Knot	G. Manville Fenn.
The Stone Dragon	Murray Gilchrist.
Jack's Father	W. E. Norris.
A Vicar's Wife	Evelyn Dickinson.
Jim B. A.'s Story	F. S. Carew.
A Reverend Gentleman	J. M. Cobban.
The Poison of Asps	R. Orton Prowse.
Alderdene	
Only a Guard-room Dog	Mrs. Cuthell.
Children of this World	Ellen F. Pinsent.
A Cavalier's Ladye	Mrs. Dicker.
Hepsy Gipsy	L. T. Meade.
Toddleben's Hero	M. M. Blake.
The Gods give my Donkey Wings	Angus Evan Abbott.
My Stewardship	E. M'Queen Gray.
My Land of Beulah	Mrs. Leith Adams.
Jaco Treloar	J. H. Pearce.

THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLUC,
By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."
BUMPS.
By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."
IN TENT AND BUNGALOW.
By the Author, of "Indian Idylls."

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz., Rs.1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved .... from	6	0
Crest and Motto .... "	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	8
Monograms only .... from	5	0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4	0
Address two lines, any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour, per 100 impressions	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ [illegible]
Reserve Fund........................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ [illegible],000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. C.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. { Managers.

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[illegible]NDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Bombay 29th July, 1

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, [illegible] the [illegible] COWASJI [illegible] INSTITUTE, on [illegible] 29th instant, at [illegible], to consider the Memorial on the NEW LAW OF SEDITION sent by the Bombay Presidency Association, to the Viceregal Legislative Council.

DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIROODIN TYABJI,
Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.
27th January, 1898.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. E. H. AITKIN will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT. "The Sense of Taste."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

BANDRA QUARANTINE.

UNDER instructions from the District Magistrate, Thana, it is hereby notified that henceforth no exemptions will be granted in favour of the [illegible] persons under the rules.

N. FUTEHALLY,
Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, and Plague Authority.
27th January, 1898.

"AUSTRALIA" GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE AVERAGE STATEMENT has been received. CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to produce the DEPOSIT RECEIPTS duly stamped and signed, and on receipt of same the Undersigned will refund the surplus amount as shown in the statement.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 26th January, 1898.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colours, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

OWING to Plague restrictions and consequent decrease in Passenger Traffic, the following PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS will for the present be DISCONTINUED from the 1st February, 1898:—

The Trains left in will stop at all Stations.

Between Poona and Londa.	33	Up	due to leave	Poona	7-15
	41	Up	"	"	22-30
	34	Down	"	Londa	23-0
	36	Down	"	Koregaon	0-22
Between Londa and Hubli	4	Down	"	Londa	2-19
	3	Up	"	Hubli	18-12
Between Hubli and Bangalore	66	Down	"	Hubli	7-25
	65	Up	"	Bangalore	20-30
Between Bangalore and Nanjangud	76	Down	"	Bangalore	11-45
	61	Up	"	Mysore	7-35

Note:—66 Down will be continued on to Nanjangud, leaving Mysore 14-50 and arriving Nanjangud 15-52, and a Local Passenger train will be run between Mysore and Seringapatam, leaving Mysore at 7-30, and on its return journey Seringapatam at 9-30.

Between Hubli and Bellary	4	Down	due to leave	Hubli	7-5
	2	Up	"	Bellary	9-7
Between Guntakal and Bezwada	4	Down	"	Guntakal	19-0
	3	Up	"	Bezvada	5-55
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which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.
RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments ...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,363,174.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Fund.
1876	£240,739	£37,914
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.
WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains,
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
85 Leicester-square, London, W.C.
"21 June, 1893.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 3 31m., 4-37a. Low water, 9-51m., 9-48a.
Byculla Club, Gymkhana meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Commandant's parade.
Public meeting re New Law of Sedition, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Ladies' concert, Club Room, Apollo Bunder.
Music at the Byculla Club Gymkhana, 4 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 3-48m., 4-22a. Low water, 10-33m., 11-10a.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Bamanwadi.
P. and O. Co.'s steamer Socotra (extra), due to arrive, afternoon.
Arya Samaj, Samaj Mandir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members with their friends meet on Sunday, at 6-30 a.m., at Sir R. Temple's Statue, and at Hornby Villard (Worlee), at 7 a.m., for a ride to Byramjee Hill, Bandora, and back.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—Gentlemen sending horses etc. to Santa Cruz are informed that they should furnish syces with letters stating that they are proceeding to Santa Cruz. Particular instructions should be given to the syces not to loiter about in Bandora, but to proceed to Santa Cruz at once.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Leumbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

OBITUARY.—The death occurred, on Tuesday, at the age of 67, of Mr. Anandrao Harischandrajee Mirkar, founder of the "Daivadnya Samachar" paper, the first publication in the Daivadnya community. The proprietor and editor took special pains to create a taste for newspaper reading in the Daivadnya community until it changed hands. Mr. Anandrao was a quiet man of a generous mind. He leaves a son, Mr. Gungadar, employed in the Port Trust.

SACRILEGE AT GOA.—A correspondent writes:—On Saturday, 22nd January, at about 8 p.m., a band of about seventy robbers attacked the rich Hindu temple of goddess Saree Saanta Durga, in Kavala Fanda Mahal, Goa, said to be more than 1,500 years old. The robbery of gold and silver ornaments amounted to more than Rs. 1,25,000. Several of the robbers were from the British territory. Some of them were Mahomedans and Ghatees, while others were Hindus, inhabitants of Goa.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FRAUD.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Gunnilal Mulchand was again charged with cheating Poonamchand Hira and thereby fraudulently receiving from him Rs. 2,300 on a silver bar, cleverly covered over with gold plate and weighing over one hundred and twenty-two tolas. The matter has been reported in these columns. Mr. De Souza and Mr. Hugo Saaly, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, for the accused. The Magistrate discharged the accused for want of satisfactory evidence.

MUSIC AT THE BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Byculla Club Gymkhana, this evening, at 4 o'clock:—

March	The Regiment Comrade	Lehnhardt
Overture	Charles VI	Halevy
Selection	The Belle of Cairo	Peile
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Galop	The Cyclist	Kapler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Major S. Gore-Browne and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Egmont	E Newton
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Jones
Polka	Le Premier Pas	C Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CONCERT.—Certainly, with all the entertainments going on in Bombay, the above corps do not intend to be left behind. A Ladies' concert is to be held this evening, which is to be free to members and their friends. This is certainly a "tall order," as the friends of the B.V.A. are many. The programme has been placed in the hands of Mr. Defrece, and it certainly does him credit as he has procured a long list of notable Bombay talent. The musical arrangements are in the hands of Mr. F. Seymour Dove, and as a large audience is expected no seats will be reserved after 9 o'clock.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Y. W. C. A. was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Mrs. Mackichan. The report, which was read by Miss Wardlaw Ramsey, who has recently resigned the general secretaryship, showed that the membership of the association was about 500, and that the financial position was fairly good, although the subscriptions in most of the districts were less than in the previous year. The office-bearers for the current year were chosen as follows:—President, Mrs. Peel; treasurer, Mrs. Dick; secretary, *pro tem*, Miss Hill, who is general secretary for India. Branch secretaries were also appointed. Mrs. Thoburn gave a stimulating address, and the meeting, which was of a social character and well attended, was rendered more interesting by the distribution of prizes in connection with the Bible Reading competitions. The meeting was closed by prayer offered by Miss Morris.

A THIEF FEIGNING MADNESS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Barker charged Pudusinghia John Pereira alias Kudu-singh David, a Singalese Christian, with theft in respect of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 44, belonging to Aga Mirza Ali Akbar, his master, who keeps a shop at Chira Bazaar. The accused stated that he was not paid his salary when it became due, and he therefore stole the clothes. On being convicted he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was then charged with having escaped from legal custody on the afternoon of the 26th instant whilst he was taken out to an out-house in the compound of the court in charge of a Brahmin policeman. On being placed before the magistrate the accused feigned madness, and was sent to the police surgeon for examination. The surgeon reported that the man was quite sane. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for this offence.

THE GRAMAPHONE.—Messrs S. J. Tellery and Company, of Meadow Street, have been appointed sole agents for the East for the National Gramaphone Company of New York, who have patented a phonograph of which the principal features are its simplicity in working and its effectiveness. By means of a needle or stylus the sound waves are traced as they have been etched upon a rubber disc, and vibrates a diaphragm precisely as the diaphragm was vibrated when the sounds were originally recorded. A spring motor, that winds up like a clock or music-box, revolves a turn-table which is mounted on a pivot. On a turn-table are placed, one after another, the various rubber discs bearing the record-grooves. A reproducing sound-box is provided with a diaphragm connected with a spring arm fixed to one side of the diaphragm-cell and carrying a point like that of a darning-needle. This point rests in the groove, which it follows as the turn-table is revolved, causing the arm to produce vibrations in the diaphragm corresponding exactly to those that had previously been made in the recording instrument; and thus the original sounds are reproduced. No electricity, no battery is required; no power outside the machine itself. The gramaphone seems to us to be one of the best talking machines in the market. It is cheap and simple, and it will be a decided boon to people in up-country stations who desire to have a public entertainment and have not sufficient local talent to ensure a good one as well as to private house-holders who wish for some new form of amusement for their dinner guests.

SUICIDE OF A FEVER-STRICKEN PATIENT AT THE PAREL HOSPITAL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Parel Government House Hospital, touching the death of Davy Harry, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, a patient detained under observation for fever in No. 1 ward of the hospital. From the evidence adduced it appears that the deceased was sent to the hospital by Dr. Bhatwadekar, Deputy Health Officer, on the 24th instant, from DeLisle Road, for observation. On admission he was found suffering from simple fever with temperature 100°8. During the day his temperature rose to 102°, and at 5 p.m. he was delirious and violent. On the following day his temperature was normal, and he was rational. Since then the temperature had fluctuated, and on the evening of the 27th idem he was again delirious and violent. A third-class hospital assistant in charge administered to him a sleeping draught, which had the desired effect and rendered deceased quiet. Another draught was given at 2 o'clock on the following morning. About an hour after, deceased asked the ward boy for water, and while the latter went to fetch it, the deceased jumped out of a window into the compound below, a distance of about thirty-five feet. The wardboy informed the hospital assistant of the occurrence, when the latter went into the compound of the hospital and found deceased lying on the ground under one of the windows of his ward. He was dead. The vault of his skull was fractured, as also the right arm and the ninth rib on the right side. The wardboy stated that just as he was returning to the ward, he noticed the deceased in the act of jumping out of the window. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was returned by the jury.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 27th January:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Malakand	Mrs. Burns care of Civil Surgeon.
Landi Kotal	Mrs. Foxman, The Retreat.
Lonin R	E. A. Murray.
Rangoon	Herbert Stones, Esq.
Goa	Ismail Jefferino Dsouza Club of St. Caetan Saligao Chira Bazar Cavel.
Allimall S W	Ananttraw Raghajee Dalal, Teaning Bark.
Jeur	Mr. S. D. Pricur.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	18
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	18	7	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	2	44
	Chuckla	3	0	
	Oomarkhari	11	3	
	Dongri	20	2	
C	Market	23a	6	43
	Dhobi Talao	5	5	
	Fanaswady	8	2	
	Bhuleshwar	10	2	
	Khara Talao	7	2	
	Kumbharwada	15	3	
D	Khetwady	3	1	17
	Girgaum	6	3	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	2	0	
	Mahalaxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	39
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	7	3	
	Tardeo	3	1	
	Byculla	5	4	
	First Nagpada	5	2	
F	Parel	2b	0	9
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	5
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	1c	0	8
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		6	97
	Jain		4	
	Grant Road		19	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		2	
	Cutchi Memon		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telegu		3	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		6	
	Imambara Mogul		1	
	Arthur Road		12	
	Govt. House Parel		3	
	Nizampura		1	
	Modykhana		3	
	Port Trust		1	
	Maratha		4	
	Koisa Mohola		1	
	Mardwadi		0	
	Bhatia		5	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Shikarpuri & Multani		1	
	Gomuldas Tejpal		0	
	Cama		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Halai Memon		1	
	Bhoiwada		1	
	Total	162	131	267
	Total plague deaths to date	16,777	14,344	
	Same date last year	83	63	211
	Total mortality same date 1897	--	--	78

a One from Lossalgaum by rail, and one from Secunderabad by Rail.
b One from Poona by rail.
c One from Kalyan by road.

CHOLERA.

Attack	2
Death	1

TWO SONS OF SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN ATTACKED.

On Thursday afternoon Master Thomas Brewin, a boy of twelve, and son of Police Superintendent Brewin, was found suffering from high fever, which subsequently developed into bubonic plague. He was removed to the European General Hospital for treatment. A few hours after, Mr. Hope Brewin, proprietor of the Leopold Company, and elder brother of the boy, was attacked with fever. He has been kept under observation at the same hospital. Both patients have been living with their father in the large and airy detached police bungalow opposite the Victoria Terminus.

INOCULATION.

Daily report of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the "Khosro Lodge" bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon:—Persons inoculated yesterday—Khojas 68; and other races 33. Total to date—Khojas 3,297, of whom 292 were inoculated twice; and other races 929. Grand total 4,226.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, seventy-two deaths recorded in the various Plague Hospitals, and 803 patients remaining in them under treatment.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 330 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 312 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 284, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,089, making a total of 2,373 persons. Departures by sea 1,179, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,118, making a total of 3,297 persons.

INOCULATION AT DAMAUN.

Wednesday was the sixth day of inoculations, and during the whole of the day only 78 persons offered themselves for inoculation by Dr. Kalapesi at Zopdi. Of this number, 75 (31 males, 15 females, and 29 children) were Hindus, 2 Christians, and one Mohomedan child. It is to be regretted that a large number of Mohomedans under the plea of its being Ramzan month and most of the Christians of Upper Damaun have as yet refrained from taking advantage of the boon.

NATIVE GENEROSITY AT AHMEDABAD.

Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a well-known sheth, has sent fifteen cooks, four hundred brass pots, four hundred dishes, and one thousand beds, to the Quarantine Camp at Anand for the purpose of relieving the wants of persons detained there.—The Behramji Jeejeebhai Medical School has been closed by orders of Government as the students who have finished the necessary course have been sent to several places in connection with the plague on special duty.—Mr. Damodardas Tolat, who was employed in the Gujerat Spinning and Manufacturing Co.'s Mill, having died, the members of the Industrial Club, of which he was a member, have sent a letter of condolence to his son and have resolved to put his portrait in the club building.—A young man out of five persons that came here from Bombay having been attacked with plague in the Quarantine Camp has been removed to the Plague Hospital.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The annual distribution of prizes and dance in connection with the Bombay Rifle Club came off last night at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Headquarters, Esplanade Cross Road. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and thanks to the efforts of Sergeant-Major Downing and Captain F. W. English, the honorary secretaries, the functions were most successful. Mrs. T. M. English distributed the prizes. The following is a list of the prizes:—

MATCH I—MONSOON AGGREGATE.

	Score.	Rs.
A-B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	301	40
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	296	30
1st Class P O M Joplin, Royal Navy	291	20
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	290	15
C P officer G Williams, Royal Navy	279	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P Rly Vols	258	10
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	255	10
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Department	255	10
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	250	10
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	247	5
Sergt A W Scott, Ord Dept	242	5
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	240	5
1st Class P O W D Hill, Royal Navy	239	5
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	237	5
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	235	5
Vol J M Manson, B B & C I Vols	227	5
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	224	5
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	197	5
Vol F H English, Bo V Rifles	194	5
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	179	5

a Silver medal with gold centre.
b Rifle Club silver medal.
c Rifle Club bronze medal.

Match II, 200, 500 and 600 yards—Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing, Bo: Vol: Rifles, 78 points—A cup value Rs. 30 presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley.

Match III.—300, 700 and 800 yards—Able Body Seaman W. Speed, Royal Navy, 81 points—A prize, value Rs. 25, presented by Sergt-Major J. H. Downing.

Match IV.—Bunder Challenge Cup.—200, 500, and 600 yards—1st class petty officer W. D. Hill, Royal Navy, 74 points, holder of the cup and winner of the Bo: Rifles Club silver medal.

Match V.—Highest Possible Scores—500 yards—1st class petty officer M. Joplin Royal Navy, Bo: Rifle Club silver medal; 500 yards—Lce.-Sergt. W. Walmsley Bo: Vol: Rifles, Bo: Rifle Club Silver Medal; 700 yards—Captain F. W. English Bo: Vol: Rifles, Bo: Rifle Rifle Club silver medal.

SILVER SPOON WINNERS.

	Spoons won.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	7
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	6
1st Class P O M Joplin, Royal Navy	5
1st Class P O W D Hill, Royal Navy	5
Sergt W Fry, G I P Rly Vols	5
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	4
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	4
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	4
Sergt A W Scott, Ord Dept	4
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	3
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	3
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Rly Vols	3
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	3
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Rly Vols	3
Capt & Paymr V C French, East Coast Vol Rifles	3
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	2
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	2
Sergt Instr J Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	2
Lce Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	1
C P Officer N Silvester, Royal Navy	1
Cr Sergt K W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Lce Corpl W Jackson, B B and C I Ry Vols	1
V I F Kotts, G I P Ry Vols	1
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	1
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	1

After the distribution of prizes dancing commenced and was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

BROKERAGE FOR SALE OF AGENCY COMMISSION.

WILLIAM B. STOKES vs. SUNDERNATH DINANATH KHOTE AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff in the case sued to recover brokerage on the sale of a certain agency commission belonging to the defendants, namely that of the New Dhollera Cotton Press and Spinning Company, Limited. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. M. N. Sakia-walla, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving judgment in the case, said: The plaintiff sues to recover brokerage on the sale of a certain agency commission belonging to the defendants. It appears that on 29th December, 1894, the defendants wrote to Mr. Stokes, asking him to find a purchaser, and said as follows:—"As regards your bonus or brokerage it would be much better if you made your demand which, if deemed reasonable, I shall accept." Some reply is stated to have been written, but the defendants' papers are missing, and the plaintiff has no copy, and it is evident from the terms of the next letter that the amount of the brokerage was proposed in conversation. On the 3rd January the defendants sent a letter to the plaintiff, in which they wrote as follows: "With reference to our talk *re* the sale of our share in the agency commission of the New Dhollera Cotton Press and Spinning Co., Ld., we agree to let you have as bonus (our brokerage the sum of Rs. 1,500 only if you succeed in selling a twelve annas' share in the commission for shares of the value of Rs. 42,000 of the said company at par value. If not you may sell a six annas' share in the said commission for shares of the said company of the value of Rs. 22,000 at par value, for which we shall be glad to let you have Rs. 750 for your trouble. It is understood that the brokerage will be paid on receipt by us of the money, and that this transaction is to be completed within a fortnight from date." Subsequently terms were arranged with one Pestonjee Patel, who stipulated for four or five months for payment in his letter of the 18th January. On the 21st January Pestonjee signed a "bought note" for 74 shares for which payment was to be made on or before four of five months at his option. A "sold note" in similar terms was presented to the defendants but was not signed owing to the necessity of consulting certain directors. On 30th January the defendants wrote to ask who Pestonjee D. Patell and others were; and on the same day the plaintiff wrote to say that the "others" were Pestonjee's brother Jamsetjee. On 31st defendants wrote agreeing to sell on the following conditions to Messrs. Pestonjee and Jamsetjee:—"1. That they were to get a ten annas' share in the agency commission of the company on their taking up 74 shares of the aforesaid company of Rs. 500 each at par value, their Mr. Ratilal retaining the remaining 6 annas' share. 2. That a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be paid immediately down in cash as earnest money, the balance of the purchase money, namely, Rs. 27,000, to be paid within four months from date, whereon interest is to run in the meanwhile at Rs. 6 per cent., but at the same time that it should be open to Messrs. Patell to pay it up within that period." There were also certain other conditions which for the purposes of this case it is not necessary to recapitulate. On the 1st February the plaintiff wrote to the defendants that Messrs. Pestonjee and Jamsetjee Patell agreed to take 12 annas in eighty shares, and were ready "to pay cash money on the completion of the agreement and pukka transfer of the shares. On the same day this proposal was accepted by the defendants. After this difficulties rose. The Patells were unable to pay the deposit of Rs. 10,000, and Pestonjee, through his solicitors, gave three Bank of Bombay shares as security for his performance of the contract. About May Pestonjee died. Then the defendants, apparently under some pressure, returned two of the Bank shares to Pestonjee's grandmother, who claimed them and sold one for Rs. 1,300, out of which they re-imbursed themselves the expenses to which they had been put. The shares, it may be explained, stood in the grandmother's name, but were received by the defendants with blank transfer papers signed by her. What the arrangements were about the payment of brokerage to Mr. Stokes it is difficult to say. Exhibit B was clear. If that arrangement had held good his brokerage was made conditional on the payment of the money by the purchaser. But it was argued reasonably enough on his behalf that the extension of time given for payment for the purchase money necessarily implied some modification of this provision. Mr. Stokes says that Mr. Khote had verbally promised to pay the brokerage when the deposit of Rs. 10,000 was received, but apparently he thought himself entitled to the amount as soon as the agreement with the Patells was negotiated. On the other hand, Mr. Khote says he only promised to pay a proportionate part of the brokerage on Rs. 10,000 being received, and he considered that as the Patells never carried out their agreement, the plaintiff was not entitled to anything. It is very difficult to say for certain that any agreement on the subject was come to, or that the matter was ever discussed with any precision. No reference to such discussion is mentioned in letters K or L in which plaintiff claimed payment. In the circumstances I think the plaintiff can only recover a *quantum meruit*, there being no precise agreement as to the time when his brokerage was to be paid. Whether the condition about payment was inserted in the defendants' letter of 3rd January in special reference to Patell as stated by the defendants, or without such special reference as contended on behalf of the plaintiff, is not very material. That condition, I think, clearly showed that the defendants only intended to pay brokerage in case a solvent purchaser was procured. Mr. Kirkpatrick relied on the cases of Pirchett vs. Badger, 1. C. B. N. S., 296; Rimmer vs. Knowles, 30 L. T. N. S., 496; Green vs. Lucas, 33 L. T. N. S., 584; Fisher vs. Drewett, 48 L. J. Ex., p. 32; to show that in the words of Lord Justice Bramwell in Fisher vs. Drewett the current of modern opinion is to the effect that those who bargain to receive commission for introductions have a right to their commission as soon as they have completed their part of the bargain irrespective of what may take place subsequently between the parties. But after all neither this case nor the others referred to above—any more than the case of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs. Motilbai (I. L. R., 20 Bombay)—is really in point. If the bargain is merely that the broker is to introduce the purchaser and effect an agreement between him and the seller it is clear that he is entitled to be paid when his part of the transaction is performed. But in each case I think the nature of the contract must be carefully considered, and if part of the business for which the broker is employed is to find a solvent purchaser he will not, I think, be entitled to his brokerage till he has done so. Now in the present case it seems that the stipulation in letter B that the brokerage was only to be paid when the money had been received governed the whole of the subsequent dealings between the parties, and showed that the broker to the extent of his brokerage was to be answerable for the solvency of the purchaser, and I think that even when the terms of the sale were modified and payment was deferred, Mr. Stokes if he wished to get rid of this liability ought to have got the matter clearly settled. Instead of this it is evident that nothing was definitely settled, and it was left in doubt whether he was to be paid in full or proportionately when the deposit of Rs. 10,000 was made. Doubtless if the contract with the Patells had fallen through, as in Pirchett vs. Badger, and Green vs. Lucas, and Fisher vs. Drewett, through the default of the defendants the plaintiff would have had a strong case for the recovery of the whole of his commission; but here this was not the case. It is clear that the defendants were anxious and willing to sell, and their failure to do so was due not to their own but to the default of the purchaser introduced by the plaintiff. It was said they ought to have sued Pestonjee or his legal representatives, but the defendant Khote says that he knew it was useless to do so, and there is no evidence to contradict him. Whatever the agreement between the defendants and Stokes was, it cannot be suggested that it in any way required them to involve themselves in litigation, possibly of a hopeless nature. Then it was urged that at any rate they ought not to have surrendered the two bank shares deposited with them. There is, I think, force in this contention. The Patells had deposited them as security for the fulfilment of their contract, and circumstances under which they were surrendered to the grandmother have not been shown. The legal necessity for this surrender was not apparently sufficient to prevent the defendants' insisting on retaining one share for their own expenses: and if they were entitled to do so I cannot see why they were not equally entitled to keep the other two. The Patells had handed them over to them as security for the performance of their contract with the grandmother's authority to transfer signed in blank, and it is doubtful whether she was legally entitled to have them back. In the absence of all evidence as to how Pestonjee got the shares from her I think the presumption is that the defendants were at law entitled to retain them having obtained possession bona-fide, and to the extent of the value of these shares the purchasers were solvent. (Vide Contract Act, Section 108.) To that extent then the plaintiff seems entitled to his remuneration of 5 per cent. not on the whole bargain, but on the portion of it which the defendants could have enforced against the purchasers. The value of these three shares may be set down at Rs. 3,900, as one of them was sold for Rs 1,300. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 195, Both parties being equally responsible for the vagueness of the contract and neither party being, in my opinion, wholly right about it, I make no order as to costs.

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of members of the European Civil Service Association, Bombay Branch, was held on Thursday last, in the office of the Commissioner, High Court. On the motion of Mr. G. H. Farran, seconded by Mr. A. K. Oliver, Mr. F. Goldsmid was called to the chair. The minutes of the monthly committee meetings from December 1893 to December 1897 were read; and the accounts from December 1896 to December 1897 were passed.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. F. A. Spencer, and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen be asked to serve on the committee for the year 1898:—Messrs. T. M. Filgate, F. Hutchinson, C. Crommelin, R. C. Chapman, G. H. Farran, A. K. Oliver, F. A. Spencer, F. Goldsmid, F. J. A. Hill, E. Greenwood, L. J. W. Worgan, and E. R. Jardine; and that Mr. T. M. Filgate be asked to accept the post of chairman; Mr. F. A. Spencer, deputy chairman; and Mr. G. H. Farran honorary secretary for the current year.

The chairman read the minutes of the London Committee meeting of the 25th October 1897; also the minutes of the Calcutta Committee meeting of the 19th November, and resolution passed by the Madras Committee on the 17th December 1897.

It was proposed by Mr. F. A. Spencer, seconded by Mr. A. K. Oliver, and carried unanimously, that before coming to any decision as to the advisability of reconstituting the London Committee, the opinion of the present members of the Association be obtained by a circular to be drawn up by the committee, accompanied by all the relevant papers.

It was proposed by Mr. G. H. Farran, seconded by Mr. F. A. Spencer, and carried unanimously, that the quorum at committee meetings, referred to in rule 5 of the rules for the central committee at Bombay, be altered from five to three members, and that the rule in question be modified accordingly.

The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JANUARY 2.—Sub-Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, returned from leave and proceeded to Moulmein to join his appointment in the Marine Survey of India as Assistant Surveyor, 4th class.

January 2.—Lieutenant C. J. P. Carey, R I M S Minto, proceeded on one year's leave on private affairs with effect from the 11th instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has been decided that salaries of officers in the British service in India and in the I.S.C. are liable to attachment in execution of the decrees of civil courts to the extent of a moiety.

STEPS are being taken to expedite the submission and payment of all claims upon the Government of India connected with the operations on the frontier, so that the cost of the war may be as far as possible included in the year's accounts.

THE passage in Sir William Lockhart's despatch on the operations at Dargai on October 20th last, to which the Bishop of Southwark has taken exception as being an imputation against his brother General Yeatman-Biggs, is as follows:—"In recording my acknowledgment to Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., and Brigadier-General Kempster, D.S.O., for the success of the operations on October 20th, I think it necessary to point out that the advance was not conducted in the manner in which I had intended, and, as I thought, had clearly indicated. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division restricted himself to a frontal attack on the Dargai heights, without employing a portion of the large force at his disposal to turn the enemy's rear by pushing on as rapidly as possible to the point of junction of the Narik Darra with the Chagru defile. Undoubtedly the troops would have been under fire and might have suffered some loss in moving along the road below the heights; but if full advantage had been taken of the inequalities of the ground, I am of opinion that the loss would not have been heavy, and I feel confident that, as soon as their line of retreat was threatened, the tribesmen would have begun to disperse.

COLONEL RIDGEWAY, V.C., A.Q.M.G., Army Head-quarters, who has been seriously ill at Simla, is now decidedly better.

THE Merchant Shipping Bill is one of the measures which will shortly come up for final disposal in the Imperial Legislative Council.

CAPTAIN E. WITHAM, 30th Hussars, has been selected for service with the 5th Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, which is now at Landi Kotal.

THE rainfall of the last few days has extended over Lower Bengal, where it materially benefits the crops. A thunderstorm with heavy showers occurred in Calcutta on Wednesday night, and the sky was still clouded yesterday morning.

A YOUNG student of the Arya Mission Institution named Upendro Nath Dhur, having been degraded to a lower class for neglecting his studies, appealed to his father to put him to another school, but got scolded in return. Being of a sensitive nature, the boy took to heart, and destroyed himself by hanging on Thursday afternoon.

THE position on the Mekran coast is as follows: 100 rifles of the Bombay Marine Battalion are at Chahbar and 50 at Jask guarding the telegraph line; Colonel Mayne, with 400 rifles of the 30th Baluchis and two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, is at Pasni, whence he will shortly march inland; half a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, a detachment of Sappers, and 80 rifles of the 30th Baluchis, were to leave Karachi yesterday in the Canning. The infantry will be dropped at Omar, the cavalry and Sappers proceeding on to Pasni to join Colonel Mayne's column. It is now reported that a good many local headmen joined Baluch Khan, who is said to have about him an ill-armed gathering 2,000 strong. He gives out that he will resist the advance of the troops.

WHEN says the "Globe" in the fulness of time, the Afridis have been civilised and their children learn in board schools the history of their country, the name of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan will come to be held in honour among them. His last letter, published in the "Daily Mail," a week after the Afridis had killed him, concludes the advice to England: "Treat the Afridis generously."

FROM the 15th to the 21st instant, 1 European, 4 Eurasians, 13 Native Christians, 258 Hindus and 34 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 310 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 332. The deaths are thus classified:—16 from cholera, 17 from measles, 98 from fevers, 26 from dysentery, 4 from diarrhoea, and 149 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 38·2 per 1,000 per annum.

A DECREE "nisi" has been granted in the Recorder's Court, Rangoon, for the dissolution of the marriage, which took place some years ago at Bangalore, between Conductor Charles Walter McMorran and Clara Louisa McMorran, respondent, William Smith, Quarter-master Sergeant, 11th S.D., R.A., Rangoon, being the co-respondent. As an outcome of this case, a Mrs. Bodycotte, whose name was rather freely handled during the proceedings, has brought a suit for alleged libel against Conductor McMorran for Rs. 3,000 damages.

THERE are still reports afloat of the possibility of a contingent of Indian cavalry being sent to take part in the final advance on Khartoum. Nothing is settled in the matter so far, but, observes a contemporary, if Sirdar Kitchener so desired, a strong brigade of four native regiments might not improbably be sent from India. Whatever may be the upshot of the operations on the North-West frontier there will be no scope for cavalry in that direction. It may be advisable to keep an extra number of cavalry on the Peshawar and Hazara borders for a considerable time to come, until it is seen that the tribal unrest has died out; but this will in no way interfere with the formation of a brigade for the Soudan, should such a contingent be required. We have fortunately cavalry enough and to spare in India, and four regiments could well be sent, each command furnishing one. A Pathan regiment might be among those selected, as owing to political considerations it has not been possible to employ regiments of this class during the Tirah Expedition. So far, however, the home authorities have not asked for Indian troops, and we must await further developments before it can be said for certain that their services will be needed.

Truth publishes the following extract from an officer's letter from the North-West Frontier, in view of the bearing which the concluding paragraph seems to have upon the remark of a previous correspondent on the way staff appointments are obtained in India:—

As you see, we are still in this place, but, with any luck, ought to know in a few days what they are going to do.

They have made a mess of this business, as I dare say you have seen from the papers, and, as far as killed and wounded go, the enemy have given us as much as we have given them. Of course we have burnt their villages, &c., but when there is plenty of wood and labour cheap, this does not do them much harm. However, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are being frozen now, and that their food is getting pretty short. (Highly satisfactory!—ED. TRUTH.) They ought to weed out some of these useless old Generals, who have only reached their present position by having pretty wives with amusing parlour tricks.

AS the results of inquiry relative to the report that Sun-Yat-Sen, the Chinese doctor whose imprisonment in the Chinese Embassy in London caused some sensation, had been expelled from Hong Kong, the "Daily Chronicle" is informed that Sun travelled to Japan, by America, his ultimate thought being that he might go to Formosa, which is now Japanese territory. A mysterious Chinaman dogged him from America to Japan. Arrived there Sun placed himself under the protection of the Japan Government. They, again, delegated a Jap to shadow the mysterious Chinaman. Sun, who is now in Yokohama, wrote to the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong asking, "Is it permissible for me to return to Hong Kong?" He got a letter which runs as follows:—"I am directed to inform you that this Government has no intention of allowing the British Colony of Hong Kong to be used as an asylum for persons engaged in plots and dangerous conspiracies against a friendly neighbouring empire, and that in view of the part taken by you in such transactions, which you euphemistically term in your letter 'emancipating your miserable countrymen from the cruel Tartar yoke,' you will be arrested if you land in this Colony, under an order of banishment issued against you in 1896."

AN instance of the generosity of the late Sir Havelock-Allan has just come to light. It appears that an old soldier, named Hickey, now living at Reading, who served in the 10th Foot in 1857 at the time when the deceased was Adjutant of the same regiment, had the misfortune to lose the Lucknow medal, which was presented to him for bravery. On hearing of the occurrence, Sir Havelock-Allan wrote, two or three months before his death, to Corporal Hickey from the House of Commons as "an old friend and comrade of 1857," stating that he had searched in six different shops in London to try and get a Lucknow medal with a clasp for the memorable siege, to replace the one lost, but he did not succeed. "The nearest I can get," said the General, "is the one I now enclose to you with very great pleasure. It has the clasp of Central India, but that cannot be helped, and you must explain the circumstances by this letter to anyone who asks you the reason."

RICHARD ARCHER PRINCE was charged at the Old Bailey, January 15, with the wilful murder of Mr. William Terriss, the actor. Prisoner at first pleaded guilty, but this plea was afterwards amended, and that of "Not Guilty" substituted. Finally, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, the foreman adding that, according to the medical evidence, prisoner was not responsible for his actions. It was ordered that Prince should be confined in a criminal lunatic asylum.

ABOUT seven years ago Prince François de Hatzfeldt Wildenburg, when in Paris, granted two loans of £3000 and £800 to Prince Henry of Pless, who afterwards repaid the principal, but had not paid the interest, amounting to £440. Upon an action being brought to recover it, objection was taken that a claim for interest on a loan made in France could not be inforced in England, but Mr. Justice Ridley held that it could. An appeal to set aside that order was on Jan. 12 argued before Lords Justices Chitty and Collins, who affirmed the decision of the Judge in Chambers.

THE CASE OF THEFT AND PERSONATING THE POLICE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Riasatali and Hamid were again placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on remand, for personating a police jamadar and for robbing the complainant of Rs. 17-8-0. Mr. Nolan appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, represented both the accused. The magistrate, in acquitting the prisoners, delivered the following judgment: In this case the two accused are charged with robbery. It seems that No. 1 is complainant's landlord. The latter had certain false ornaments in his possession and in a dispute about these ornaments it is alleged that No. 1 called No. 2 down, and addressing him as havaldar, ordered him to *what* Ameer, the complainant, his friend Bachoo, and then after an assault on their persons they were restrained and money extracted from them. The evidence for the prosecution and the defence is voluminous, but I believe no one side is telling the whole truth. Complainant states that he and Bachoo were examining their ornaments and speaking about its polish, when No. 1 came down accidentally and saw these ornaments, and asked what price they had paid for them. Complainant says, as a joke, he mentioned Rs. 300, which angered No. 1, and he called down No. 2, and said: Havaldar, here are men in possession of stolen property, and take them to the chowkey. No. 2 beat them in consequence, and both the accused demanded money from them (12 rupees each), and threatened violence, compelling them to pay Rs. 17-8-0 in all. On the other hand, the defence witnesses prove that Ameer had to leave Bombay, and his landlord wanted him to pay up the rent, and he paid Rs. 5-8-0. In the meanwhile, No. 2, who was at the water-tap, saw the ornaments and questioned them, about the price. On an altercation arising with them the landlord interfered. When the complainant made his complaint to the police, he stated that he and Bachoo had agreed to sell these ornaments to No. 1 for Rs. 300. The latter having found out that they were false called No. 2 down and ordered him to beat them and demanded Rs. 25 from them for interest on the money. He had to borrow for the purchase of the ornaments. Now, the complainant denies this to be the case. But if this version be incorrect and the former story be true, how could the landlord pre-arrange with No. 2 about his being called down to assault the two men and demand money under false pretences, saying he was a policeman and would get them seven years each. That 17½ rupees were paid to the two accused, I have no doubt. The money was promised to No. 1 in the morning when the police went to make inquiries. With the conflicting evidence before me I am not justified in holding as proved that it was demanded for the liberation of the two men from the so-called police custody. At the same time I cannot hold that it was paid as rent, because, if so, why should Bachoo contribute Rs. 12 towards Ameer's rent. The complainant and his witnesses by suppressing an important detail of the transaction, and giving a different version to the matter, have rendered themselves unworthy of credit, and as this case is full of doubts, I elect to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused and order their acquittal. The money and the property proved theirs to be returned to the complainant.

A CASE OF ILLEGAL LOTTERY.

THREE MEMONS FINED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Framji Bhicaji charged three Memons, named Ahmed Noormahomed, Mahomed Sulehmahomed, and Abba Abdula, with keeping a lottery office for the purpose of drawing a lottery not authorized by Government, and with publishing proposals to draw tickets for the same. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the third accused. It appeared from the information filed in the case that the third accused had a shop at Carnac Road, where the three accused sold a Gujerati tract, entitled "Woman in the guise of Man, and how to keep one's word." With these they issued to the purchasers lottery tickets to be hereafter drawn in Bombay. For the purpose of selling the tickets Gujerati handbills were distributed broadcast and placards posted in public places.

Mr. Oliviera said that his client was merely an agent of the other two persons, and received from them a commission of one pice for selling a tract, which was worth two annas a copy. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The first and second accused also admitted the truth of the offence, but pleaded ignorance of the law in the matter.

Mr. Little said that in awarding punishment to the accused the court had to take into consideration the number of copies sold. According to the handbills, one lakh of copies of the tract were intended to be issued. It was announced that prizes to the amount of Rs. 3,000 were to be awarded to the winners, and Rs 4,000 to be spent as expenses. Mr. Little contended that there was no guarantee that those prizes would have been awarded.

The accused stated that they had sold only 300 copies and received Rs. 40 by their sale. They then undertook to give up all the remaining copies of the tract and the handbills in their possession to the police.

In view of that promise the magistrate fined the first and second accused Rs. 50 each, and the third accused Rs. 30.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

IT was notified yesterday, Whereas an infectious disease, namely foot and mouth disease, has appeared amongst cattle in certain parts of the city of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that rinderpest also may become prevalent amongst cattle in the City, unless such special measures are taken to prevent the same, and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the city of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or if any other law in force in Bombay, are in sufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, public notice is hereby given that, with the sanction of Government and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are indicated in the notification and with the like sanction the Commissioner prescribes a series of temporary regulations to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1898.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

THIS show will be held on the oval on or about the 23rd February Under the Distinguished Patronage of H E Lord Sandhurst, G C I E, and H E Sir C Nairne K C B.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Brigadier-General F Vestris, President Major; Mercer, R A, Capt Young, R H A, Mr F Graham, Capt Moore, D A A G Mr T L Birkett, Mr D K Graham Mr R A Willis, Honorary Treasurer, Mr A J Peile, R A, Honorary Secretary Office, Sirdars Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class A—Chargers—1 English and Colonial chargers, 2 Chargers of other classes and 3 Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Class B—Hunters—1 Horses up to 14 stone, 2 Light weight hunters, and 3 Pony hunters 14 hands and under.

Class C—Ladies' Saddle Horses—1 Over 14 hands, 2 Under 14 hands.

Class D—Polo Ponies—1 Arabs, 2 Other classes.

HARNESS HORSES.

Class E—Single Harness—1 Arabs horses or ponies, 2 Other classes, over 14 hands, and 3 Ponies, other classes, 14 hands and under.

Class F—Pairs in Double Harness—1 Horses, over 14-2, 2 Pairs 14-2, & under.

Class G—1 Teams, 2 Tandems.

SPECIAL PRIZES AND MEDALS.

1 For the best horse in classes A to G, 2 For the best pony in classes A to G, 3 For the best complete turn-out—pair, 4 For the best complete turn-out—single horse or pony, 5 For the best Colonial horse imported by, and the property of, the importer at the time of exhibition, 6 For the best country-bred horse or pony, and 7 For the best Arab galloway.

Jumping Competitions—1 For horses and 2 ponies 14 hands and under.

Driving Competitions—1 Pairs, 2 Tandems, 3 Single harness and 4 Single harness for ladies only.

Shoeing Competition.

EXHIBITS.

Prizes and diplomas will be given for the exhibits of harness, saddlery, carriages and horse furniture in general, both for Indian manufacture and imported articles.

CONDITIONS.

1. There will be two prizes given for each class, but extra prizes may be awarded in any class at the discretion of the Committee.
2. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited.
3. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if in the opinion of the Committee the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence or if there are less than three bona fide competitors.
4. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for every animal entered in each class, except in the driving competition, when the charge will be Rs. 3, and in shoeing competitions, Re. 1 only for each entry.
5. All entries to be made the Honorary Secretary, Bombay horse show, or to honorary Treasurer, Sardar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder on or before Saturday 19th. Entries will be received for the Competitions only up to Midday Tuesday 22nd.
6. No entrance will be accepted unless accompanied by entry fees.
7. All animals entered for competition must be in the show yard on such days and during such hours as may be appointed by the committee. Exhibitors are requested to refer to the daily papers for time-tables of the judging and competitions.
8. Arrangements will be made for stabling all horses from out-stations at a moderate rate.
9. Winners of prizes will forfeit their right to them if they remove their horses before the hour appointed by the Committee.
10. Arrangements will be made with the G I P, B B & C I and S M Railways for the granting of the usual concessions as to conveyance of horses and carriages.
11. All chargers to be in appointments, horse in drill order.
12. The word "Hunters" in Class B means horses suitable for hunting. No horse to be shown more than once in this class.
13. All entered as polo ponies may be exercised with stick and ball over a course laid out by the Committee.
14. In the jumping competition prizes will be given for form shown over a variety of fences.
15. Horses and ponies in all classes (except those for driving competitions) and complete turn-outs in classes for best turn-outs must be the "bona fide" property of the exhibitor, but any person may be employed to ride or drive.
16. In class A 3, Adjutant's horses are not eligible for competition.
17. Driving competitions are to test the skill of the driver and not for the exhibition of horses or turn-outs. In these classes no professional coachman will be allowed to compete.
18. In special classes 1 and 2 for the best horse or pony in the show it must be understood that the animal is the best for the purpose for which it is required, consequently it should be shown properly equipped for that purpose, i.e., saddle horses should be ridden and harness horses driven.
19. All animals must before being awarded a prize be passed practically sound for the purpose for which they are required.
20. Shoeing Competitions to be done on the ground. Field forge and anvil will be supplied. Shoes to be made and fitted.
21. The show will be held on the oval.
22. Stalls will be provided for exhibits of carriages and horse furniture, sporting requisites, &c., on terms which can be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary hereafter.

A. J. PEILE,
Honorary Secretary, Executive Committee Bombay Horse Show.

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THE INQUISITION IN GOA AND DAMAUN.

BY SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.

EVER since my employment by the Earl of Lytton, Viceroy of India, in helping to make a Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between British and Portuguese India, I have taken a good deal of interest in the people and affairs of Goa; and therefore one day, in a second-hand bookseller's shop in Holborn, I felt great curiosity in turning over the pages of a small vellum-bound volume, printed in Amsterdam in 1697, entitled, "Histoire de l' Inquisition de Goa," and dedicated to a French lady, but with the name of the author hidden under an initial D and three stars. The same work had been published in Paris ten years earlier, and I have seen a modern version in Portuguese. The writer was a young Frenchman named Dellon, whom the glamour of the East had attracted to India as a tourist. To rest a while after the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope he went to the Portuguese town of Damaun, in Gujerat, where he was well received by society, lay and religious—being a man of education, who had studied theology, and had some knowledge of medicine. Before long, however, he heard that he had been denounced to the Inquisition; and on the evening of August 24, 1673, on returning from the house of an old lady whose family he had cured of fever, he was arrested by order of the Holy Office, and did not recover his liberty until June 1677, after he had been sent under sentence to Lisbon. The real cause of his sufferings he believed to be the mean and immoral jealousy of the Governor and a black priest. The charges of heresy were based on his indiscreet talk and arguments in social circles on the doctrine of baptism, the excessive respect paid to images by the Portuguese, and his saying that proved instances showed the Inquisition to share the fallibility of all human tribunals. Coming from France—where that institution had no power—and living for some time with the Dominicans of Damaun as their guest, the young stranger was unconscious of his peril.

But one day a Dominican, perhaps beaten in argument, rose, and left the room, as if to denounce what Dellon had just said on baptism; and the later discussions were also exactly reported. On hearing the rumours, he tried to save himself by a confession to the Commissary of the Inquisition; but the malign intrigue already noticed led to the arrest, and to a detention so arranged as to prevent him getting his case settled at the usual time. Thus he was kept in the common prison till the end of December, although, under advice, he had sent a written confession to the Chief Inquisitor at Goa. The prison was filthy enough; and as no rations were supplied except what two charitable people sent twice a week, he would have fared badly, but for the constant kindness of the old Portuguese lady, who gave him more than enough. At last he was put in irons and sent on board a ship, which anchored at Bassein to take in other heretics for trial at Goa, where, on arrival, he was placed in the Archbishop's jail—the vilest and most horrible he had ever seen. After some days he was taken before the Inquisitor, and then remanded to the jail in the Santa Casa (or Palace of the Holy Office), where, as a rule, each person was kept in a solitary cell, without a window to light the gloom, behind two strong doors like those used to shut in prisoners under sentence of death in the Common Jail at Bombay. But there was some order and cleanliness, and Dellon says they were well-enough fed. Nevertheless, the loneliness, the strict forbidding of all talk or noise, and the prolonged anxiety and despair were too much for him, and he did what he could to make away with himself, after which he received better treatment. The Inquisitor at various audiences tried to get him to confess heretical intentions in his utterances, and to admit having spoken against the Pope; and on Dellon's denial of these aggravations, the official advocate pressed for sentence of death by burning. This added to his terror as the year wore away, especially as every morning in November and December he heard the cries of prisoners under torture, which was applied without any distinction of rank, age, or sex. The endeavour to get confessions was one of the signs that the time for the Auto-da-Fe, or solemn judgment and execution, was drawing nigh. The night before the actual jail-delivery in January, he had, naturally, no appetite for supper; and after a short uneasy sleep, he was awakened before the dawn, and given some black clothes, and ordered into a gallery where about two hundred other prisoners (of whom twelve were white men) were ranged in silence along the wall, the women being in another gallery. Dellon, and about twenty more, were made to put on yellow coats with great red crosses before and behind, which made him think he was destined to die, and so he declined the bread and figs offered him to eat. But when a turnkey told to put them in his pocket, as he would be hungry enough before he came back to prison, Dellon obeyed, being much relieved at thinking this meant he would not be taken straightway from the church to the stake. The unhappy throng was next marshalled, and they were made to walk in procession bare-footed over the sharp stones of the principal streets, each with a person deputed as a sort of godfather or consoler to walk by his side; and so they entered the grand church of St. Francis, where the absolutions and sentences were to be pronounced in presence of the Viceroy and his Court, the Inquisitors, the monks, and the innumerable multitude that came to see. Two natives, a man and a woman, were condemned to die for relapsing into superstitious practices of the Hindus; and similar sentences were passed on some dead persons whose effigies were carried in the procession, along with their dug-up bones. When the ceremony was over, these were all taken in grand procession to the stakes on the marge of the river of Goa to be burned. Dellon, convicted of evil intention in uttering heretical arguments, was excommunicated and his goods confiscated; divers penances were ordered, and also his imprisonment in Portugal for five years. After this, having confessed the faith, he was absolved as a good Catholic; his god-father embraced him; and he ate all his figs and bread before he left the church. He tells us that what annoyed him most was the inevitable necessity of leaving India, where he had meant to travel a long time; but his grief was softened by the hope that he might soon escape from the clutches he was in. Dellon was the only one of the two hundred prisoners of this Auto-da-Fe who was sent to Europe, and he believed this was done to please the Governor of Damaun, who was the Viceroy's cousin.

The ship that he sailed in, after touching at a Brazilian port, anchored in the Tagus, and Dellon was taken to the common jail called the Galley, where he found other victims of the Inquisition, as well as ordinary criminals, besides slaves sent thither by their masters, and Turkish corsairs captured on the coasts of Barbary. They used to be led out chained in couples to unload ships, carry logs, collect ballast, and do other hard labour. There was a custom however, to let a prisoner, who could pay for a guard, to go with him to the city on any business he had, passing the chain over the shoulder. Dellon, who found the liberty of talking a great delight after the dreary silence maintained in the cells at Goa, made use of these opportunities to find out what Frenchmen there were in Lisbon, and to send news of himself to his friends in France, desiring them to use influence to set him free. In the chief physician of the Queen of Portugal—a warm-hearted Frenchman, who visited him in prison and had him to his house to dinner, even wearing the chain—our poor captive found a man of influence and tact sufficient for the purpose. The niece of the Grand Inquisitor was got to use arguments to induce that slow and sombre Prelate to read the case, and at last he consented. Thus he came to the opinion that Dellon had been unfairly treated, and in course of time a Familiar was sent to knock off the chain, and see him shipped on board a vessel going to France, where he arrived safe and sound. He was got to write his experiences some years after, but was afraid to publish them for some time, dreading the power of the Inquisition and having some scruples against breaking the oath he had taken to keep secret everything that he knew about the terrible tribunal and its methods. Some friends at length made him see that the public ought to know what he knew; and he hoped, also that the relation might act as a warning to unrighteous officials of the Holy Office.

The book contains much general information about that institution and its procedure, as well as some accounts of the places Dellon saw in Brazil, India, and Portugal. What he says is, in my opinion, generally borne out by more standard works, such as the Portuguese historians; but the limits of this article confine me to the personal narrative. It was once suggested to me in India that this is a romance, like Defoe's "Journal of the Plague of London"; but a literary critic would incline to the contrary view in the absence of evidence, and after remarking the artless style of the work. It has hitherto been treated as an authority, and although the Inquisition is severely censured, the reader feels from beginning to end that the writer was a good, pious Catholic.—*Indian Magazine.*

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in November, 1897, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended:—

Walfrid Leathes de Mussenden Carey	10,971	Alwyn Whitley Stokes	8497
James Ponsonby Galbraith	10,549	Thomas Nugent Dunnan	8480
Hilary Basil Clarke	10,138	Arthur Housemayne du Boulay	8460
Thomas Ralkes Lovett Thompson	9704	Arnold Geoffrey Turner	8449
Christopher Chenevix-Trench	9656	Ivar Melvor	8441
Bernard Hugh Willson	9511	William Henry Egerton de Brisso Dixon	8433
George Edmund Garnett	9462	Russell Frost Gwinnell	8425
Hon Francis George Hood	9454	Alexander Campbell	8389
Francis Crofton Molesworth	9429	Louis William La Trobe Cookcraft	8374
Gerald Thomas Ford	9412	Edward Arthur Chichester Studd	8305
Thomas Frobisher Goff	9401	William Scott Luce	8275
Geoffrey Spencer Bull	9349	Henry Griffith Boone	8251
Hugh Seabourne Slay	9275	Arthur Thomas M'Grath	8175
Charles Fraser M'Kenzie	9117	Robert Carew Ivens	8156
Henry Cooper Shewell	9067	William Hutton Riddell	8156
Hugh Percival Thompson Lefroy	8967	Edward Warren Caulfeild Sandes	8095
Alfred Evelyn Coningham	8955	Joseph Curling	8081
Francis Spuldham Watson	8940	Francis Marshall Vine	8074
Hugh Rowley Hill	8893	Cecil John Coskayne Maunsell	8006
George Thomas Acton Drought	8888	Dudley Stuart Collins	7930
Philip Ambrose Cardew	8853	Nevill Elliot	7917
Godfrey John William Exham	8831	Stuart William Hughes Rawlins	7889
Hazeldean William Evelyn Forsyth	8787	William Bradley Gosset Barne	7877
Alexander Elliott Davidson	8777	Charles Ronald Crowdy	7854
Ralph Hawtrey Rohde Benson	8765	Francis Mackenzie Muray	7849
Charles Lambart John	8763	Robert Duncan Crawford	7822
Frederick Wilmot Barrus	8691	George Ambrose Hendon	7770
Basil Eric Cummings	8631	John Walace Hudleston	7735
George Hubert Clayton King	8578	Harry Austen Hamilton	7721
Edward Austen Bradford	8568	Harold Ernest Day	7704
Francis Gainsborough Lane-Poole	8545	Percy Raworth Haycock	7696
Owen Glyndwr Digby Jones	8543	Arthur Mervyn Addison	7694
Thomas Gregory Smith	8516	Harry Esmond Henderson	7686

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THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

THE official intimation of the death of General Yeatman-Biggs is as follows:—"Tirah.—Regret report death of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs at Peshawar on Jan. 4 from debility, the result of exposure on field service." Further casualties:—

A memorial service to General Yeatman-Biggs was held, on Jan. 12, in Stockton Church, Wilts, of which parish he was Lord of the Manor. A shortened form of the Burial Service was used, and special hymns. The relatives of General Yeatman-Biggs present included the Bishop of Southwark (brother) and Lady Barbara Yeatman, Miss Margaret Yeatman, Mr. William Yeatman, Mr. L. Yeatman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Farr Yeatman, Miss Rhoda Yeatman, and Mr. Percy Nevill. There were also present Colonel George O'Malley, Colonel Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Bowles, Major Blane, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant. The rector (the Rev. C. J. Johnstone) and the Rev. E. A. H. Aston (rector of Codford) officiated at the service. The Bishop of Southwark delivered an address.

"J. W. H.," writing to the Standard from Mannheim, encloses the following extract from the "Frankfurter Anzeiger":—

The "lion-hearted" Gordon piper is not a son of the Scottish Highlands, but a German from Hesse-Darmstadt, who is accustomed to answer to the prosaic name of Julius Graumann. Like many other Germans, he has taken service in the English Army, thrown in his lot with the Gordon Highlanders, made the campaign as a piper and true German that he is done his duty on the field of battle.

"Assaye" writes to the Standard:—

The gallant conduct of the pipers of the Gordon Highlanders at the attack on the Dargai Pass called forth narratives of similar heroism on the part of pipers of other regiments in former wars; but I have not noticed that of a piper of the 74th Highlanders at the siege of Badajoz as recorded in the history of that distinguished corps. Among the foremost in the escalade was John M'Lachlan, a piper who the instant he mounted the Castle wall began playing the regimental quick-step, "The Campbells are Coming," as cooly as if on an ordinary parade, until his music was stopped by a shot through his bag; he was afterwards seen by an officer of the regiment seated on a gun carriage, quietly repairing the damage, while the shot was flying about him. After he had repaired his bag, he recommenced his stirring tune. This same piper was killed at the Battle of Vimiera when a nine-pounder shot went right through his breast when he was playing "The Campbells are Coming."

["Assaye" is reminded that the date of Badajoz was 1812 and that of Vimiera 1808.]

Speaking on Jan. 8 at the annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M P, said:—

With regards to a very dangerous war which had lately been going on upon the Indian frontier he had remarked, with surprise and some uneasiness, that the Press of London, to which all looked for information, and which they expected to tell the public the truth about everything going on had not yet lately fairly before the public the facts of the campaign that had been carried on in India. The representatives of the Press of this country seemed to be suffering under what he regarded as dangerous limitations. There had been he would not say suppression, but a good deal of silence, about very awkward circumstances that had arisen in that campaign. Then he noticed that the General who was conducting the campaign in the Sudan had given formal notice that he would not allow any correspondent to accompany him. Success might justify such a course, but it was a course which the Press of this country should take serious notice of. The Press owned the public a duty in the matter, and ought to make known all that was going on in those campaigns. With regard to the campaign against the Afridis, the papers made no mention of facts well known to anybody who had friends at the front. They made no mention of facts which were talked about freely and discussed in a way that caused one a great deal of anxiety. No doubt the published messages were excellent in their way; their rectitude was open to no reproach; and never a word was said that the General-in-Chief could find fault with. But it had been left to the Anglo-Indian Press to tell the truth about what was going on in the campaign on the Indian frontier—to tell the British public that everything had not been as it ought to be, either in the management of the campaign by the Generals or in the conduct of the troops engaged in the war. These were facts that ought to be known, because the war involved enormous expenditure of public money and terrible waste of human life. The inadequacy of the news from the front led to our troops being misrepresented among Continental nations. In Germany, for instance it had been said that the largest army which we had employed since Waterloo had completely failed in India. The was a matter of deep national concern; and every effort should be made by the proprietors of our great newspapers to bring out the facts as what had happened, and let the public know what were the real causes of the blunders made, and of miserable results which had attended the war. (Cheers.)

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 11.

6th Dragoons—Lieut F Mor[illegible] resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers—Capt J Dallas to be Major, vice M J Salter, deceased; Lieut R F G Smith to be Captain vice J Dallas.

Scots Guards—Lieut C F S Vandeleur, D S O, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut L A F Dawson resigns his commission.

Bedfordshire Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt H Mef[illegible] retires on retired pay.

Royal Irish Regt Major [illegible] vice Brevet C I W [illegible] the command of a [illegible]

Princess of Wales's [illegible] Buckle retires on retired pay [illegible] Major, vice K J B Buckle.

Gloucestershire [illegible] lant, vice Capt & R St [illegible] appointment.

Border Regt—Lieut C L [illegible] W F Nash, whose period [illegible] expired.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry [illegible] from 3rd Bn, to be Second [illegible] deceased.

Sherwood Foresters [illegible] placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regt—2nd Lieut, E D Luard, from 4th Bn the Worcestershire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J S Comyn, seconded.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lt Col R Bayne, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on retired pay, Major H C Halford to be Lieutenant Colonel vice R Bayne.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt W T Torburne to be Adjutant, vice Capt K C H Grant, who has vacated that appointment.

The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt G F Tharp is seconded for service on the Staff.

West India Regt—Lt Col C L Dale to command a battalion on augmentation, vice Major A [illegible] to be Lieutenant Colonel on augmentation, Lieut V J Tighe, from Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt to be Lieutenant on augmentation, Lieut V J Tighe is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Staff—Col, temporary Major-General W F Gatacre, C B, D S O, from a Major-General on the Staff commanding a Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, to be a Major-General on the Staff to command a [illegible] in Egypt, and to have the local rank of Major-General whilst so employed, Capt W S [illegible] the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Major G F[illegible], the Northumberland Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment, Capt [illegible] the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major N W Barnardiston, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Capt P R Phipps, the Dorsetshire Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major Gen M W E Gossett, C B, Commanding the Troops, Punjab District, the appointment of Capt G [illegible] as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut [illegible] Prince Consort's Own, to [illegible] Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada [illegible] the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor [illegible] Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island, is dated Nov [illegible] Gazette of Nov 30, 1897, Lieut [illegible] Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to [illegible] Sir J W Ridgeway, K C B, K [illegible] Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon [illegible] Master of Ruthven Scots Guards, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to General Sir [illegible] the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K C B, &c., Commanding the Troops [illegible]

Royal Military Academy—Major J F Daniell, Royal Marines, to be an instructor, vice Major W St P Bunbury, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Pay Department—Staff-Paymaster and Hon Lt-Col T H W Davidson retired on retired pay.

Brevet—Lt-Col F J Day, Royal Engineers, to be Colonel.

Indian Staff Corps—Col H R Spearman is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Indian Army—Lt-Col F H Jackson is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

Memoranda—Gen Sir [illegible] Gipps, K C B, retires on retired pay, Lieut-Gen H N Dawson-Scott to be [illegible], Lieut-Gen [illegible] Hamilton, Royal late Madras Engineers, retired, Major-General Sir C Warren, G C M G, K C B, to be Lieutenant-General, vice R N Dawson-Scott, Col H R Abadie, C B, to be Major-General, vice R Blundell-Hollinshed-Blundell retired, Col R H Vetch, C B, Colonel on the Staff, Chief Engineer in Ireland, is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels and Brevet Colonels, half-pay, to be retired pay: J L H [illegible], H A [illegible], the Hon C [illegible] Lieut-Col J W F Buxton, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major while serving with the Egyptian Army: Capt E F Bunbury, the Leicestershire Regt Capt W F [illegible] the Lancashire Fusiliers. Deputy-Assistant-Commissary T Legat, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral—A L Douglas, to be Commander-in-Chief East Indies Jan 15

Captains—F T Hamilton, to Defiance, F St G [illegible], to [illegible] Jan 1, C J Briggs, to Revenge Jan 1, J G M Field, to Prescient, additional, for temporary service at [illegible] Jan 15, C [illegible] Drury, to Rupert, additional, as senior naval officer at Gibraltar Jan 10, [illegible] W Bush, to Kelpie, as Flag Captain Jan 15, W H Henderson, to Nile, in command of Fleet Reserve at Devonport Jan 17, J Ferris, to Arrogant Jan 27

Commanders—T H Fisher, to St Vincent Jan 5, [illegible] Knowling, to Icarus, H Lyon, to Pelican, [illegible], to Polyphemus Jan 7, E G Shortland, to [illegible] Jan 27, [illegible] Montgomery, to [illegible] Jan 5, G R Howett, to Rosario, [illegible] Carey, to Vernon, additional, for command of Jaseur, R K Crowse, to Rainbow, J I Graham, to [illegible], on his reappointment on promotion, in lieu of a lieutenant, temporary, [illegible] Murray-Aynsley, to Excellent, additional, for command of Kite Jan 1, J A Tuke, to Centurion, March 1, A W Torlesse, to Royalist Jan 11, H B Manly, to Duke of Wellington, R B Colmore, to Vivid, for Dockyard Reserve, E R Pears, to Vivid, for R N Barracks Jan 11, W J S Ullard, to Hecla Jan 12

Lieutenant—G W Smith, to Revenge, A B F Dawson, to Resolution Jan 14, P J Stopford, to Victorious Jan 2, [illegible] Hawe, to Booth, to Trafalgar Jan 14, V Mann, to Auxiliary, additional, for command of [illegible], F H Pelton, to Colossus, additional, for command of the [illegible] Imprègnable, additional, for command of N [illegible] rivers, [illegible] Calder, in command Jan 20, [illegible] Eclipse as Flag Lieutenant Jan 15, [illegible] Hervey, to Revenge, as Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Noel, [illegible] R G A W Stapleton-Cotton, to Majestic Jan 2, [illegible] Napier, to Caesar Jan 15, T H M Maurice, to Jaseur Jan 1

Sub-Lieutenant—B L H Greenfield, to Jaseur Feb 1

Midshipman—A M Iddleton, to Fox Jan 12

Fleet engineer—W H Riley, to Pembroke, additional, as Engineer Overseer at the works of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, J F Hyder, to Hood [illegible], J W Bennington, to Victorious Jan 27, J R O Jenkins, to Galatea Jan 10

Staff Engineer—J L Mitchell, to Pembroke, additional Jan 8

Chief Engineers—F W Cudlip, to Bruiser Feb 1, 1899, G Pascoe, to Hebe Jan 1, C A Harding, to Pembroke, additional, for duty in Vernon Jan 5, G A [illegible], to Arrogant Jan 27, G R Tayler, to Cambrian undated, R A K Crawley, to Heard Jan 10

Engineers—A E Travis, to Diadem, T Shattock, to Blenheim, G C Webster, to Fervent Jan 7, C R Lecky, to [illegible] and, C E Abbott, to Antelope Nov 5, 1897, [illegible] Racoon Feb 1, K H Kestall, to Arrogant Jan 27, W R [illegible] Havock, and W Unyon, to Hasty undated, C R [illegible], to Penelope Jan 12

Assistant Engineer—G H Elgar temporary, to Dolphin, A Evans, to Speedy, both Jan 7, F Stoker, to Racoon Feb 1, H H Ricketts and H G Radford temporary, to Arrogant Jan 27, A Gavey, to Charybdis Feb 1, [illegible] Lay, to Research, F Payne Gallaway, to Hotspur, A E Atkinson, to Charybdis Jan 16.

Staff Surgeon—T Thorn, to Sultan undated

Surgeons—G R MacMahon, B A, M B, to Excellent Jan 17, C R chew, M B, to Excellent Jan 6.

Staff Paymaster—R [illegible], to Victorious Jan 22.

Paymaster—J M Lowry, to Arrogant Jan 2.

Assistant Paymaster—A R Parker to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral G H M Noel on Mediterranean, [illegible] Victory, C L Hammond, to Asia, [illegible] Secretary's Clerk Jan 12, W T H Heward, to [illegible] U U Cockburgh to Dart undated, M T B Fowler, to [illegible] Coleridge, to Cambridge, [illegible]

Gunners—P Ferris [illegible] and J M [illegible], to [illegible] Hooper [illegible], to Nile, W W Hutchings, [illegible] to Flora Jan 11, C Brainsbury, to Majestic [illegible] Mars, A Roxburgh, to Excellent

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THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1898, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University. Candidates entitled to Degrees and to the Diploma in Agriculture, and desirous of being admitted, must send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar on or before SATURDAY, the 5th February, 1898.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University, Registrar.

Bombay, January 28, 1898.

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We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Missa Calestis.—Hymns Introit 2, 82 and 311. Part 2 and 191.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. M. Barham—Hymns 220 and 214.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Garrett in F.
Anthem—The Radiant Morn.
The offertories are for the Indo-British Institution.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 320, 371 and 180.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany (Parade Service).—Hymns 292 and 175.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 87, 285 and 370.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 333, 97 and 32. Psalm 116, 1-5. Tune 73.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder. Behind the Apollo Hotel.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row. Evening Sermon on "The Great Eclipse."
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Stephens.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST—Frere Road.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 78, 48 and 82.
4-30 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 83, 53 and 85.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Solemn Evensong Sermon and Procession.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe. Alms for General expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 237, 260 and 242.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. S. Seigh-Lay.—Hymns 282, 245 and 274.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 6, 281 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 169, 270 and 240.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Hymns 131, Ps. 36, Verse 5-10, Hymns 282 and 114.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 231, 192, 417 and 290.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 242 and 317.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 224, 240 and 274.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m.—Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Service, conducted by Mr. James Morris.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

WITHIN the last few days there has been an improved demand for Cotton in both directions, but more particularly from local consumers, and the amount of business transacted has been larger than for many weeks past. The general condition of trade, however, remains unsatisfactory, both local influences, with the increased prevalence of the pestilence, and the state of the markets on the other side being inimical to anything like a renewal of activity at present or in the near future. The course of Exchange, though affected in a downward direction on some days to the extent of 1-8d., chiefly by the operations having otherwise been steady, and rates left off this evening 1-32d. lower for both classes of Paper than they ruled a week ago. Money is in good demand and is still scarce. 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper has been weak and inanimate; but rates, upon the whole, have advanced 1-4 per cent. Freights have been quiet and weak for ready business at lower quotations, a feature of the market being the absence of enquiry for forward tonnage. There has been a considerable diminution in the volume of business passing in Imports owing to the want of confidence induced by local circumstances, including the dearness of Money.

MONEY continued in active request to the end of last week with rates of discount unaltered at the Presidency Bank and in the open market, though with a rather less stringent feeling; and the figures given in the Bank Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed but little movement in the usual figures for the five days (Saturday having been a public holiday) covered by the Return. There had been withdrawals from Private Deposits to the amount of some 9 3-4 lakhs; but, on the other hand, Loans and Bills Discounted had sensibly decreased, making the net falling off in trade requirements under 1 1-4 lakh, compared with a decrease of 51 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there had been an increase in the aggregate of 5 1-2 lakhs, which accounted for the addition of about the same amount to the Cash Balance, in which the increase shown in the previous Return was 27 3-4 lakhs.

Meantime Money has continued in good demand and scarce; but no further change in rates of discount at the Presidency Bank or in the open market, our closing quotations this evening being 12 and 13 per cent., respectively.

EXCHANGE re-opened on Monday after the holiday on Saturday with a steady feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of the latter was reported placed; but for Bank Paper there was very little enquiry. Quiet in tone on Tuesday, the market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair enquiry set in during the day for Bank Telegraphic, January transfer, and rates then receded 1-32 to 1-16d., all round. At opening on Wednesday 1s. 3 29-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with a continued enquiry for Bank Paper and business reported therein at 1s. 3 7-8d. Re-Sales then came out, and were done at 1s. 3 29-32d. The market was firm in tone yesterday at 1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was nominal, and a few Merchants' Bills were placed, also resales of Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 1-32d. This morning the market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, business has been upon a moderate scale, enquiry for Bank Paper having been limited; and but few Merchants' Bills offering rates have remained steady all through the day closing with the same feeling as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.
.. Telegraphic ......1s. 3 31-32d. ..
.. 3 ms' sight ......1s. 4 1-32d. ..
Credits 3 do. ...... 1s. 4 3-16d. ..
Do. 6 do. ...... 1s. 4 9-32d. ..
Documents 3 do. ...... 1s. 4 7-32d. ..
Do. 6 do. ...... 1s. 4 5-16d. ..
Francs 3 do. ...... 1 70 1-4 ..
Do 6 do. ...... 1 71 1-4 ..

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Business in this market was practically at a standstill on Monday, and the quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents of 95 1-4 for Money and 95 13-16 for Account were merely nominal. On Tuesday the market continued without animation, but higher rates were quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents viz. 95 1-2 for Cash and 96 for the February Account. The feeling in the market continued very quiet on Wednesday, with little business passing to fix quotations, which, however, were given at 95 13-16 for Money, and 95 15-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; for Threes 88, nominal, was named. Yesterday rates opened at 95 5-16 for Cash and 95 3-8 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents in a quiet market, and closed at the same level. Threes were nominal. To-day there has been rather more doing; but the tone of the market has remained at some advance on yesterday's quotations, our closing rates this evening being 95 13-16 both for Money and Account, with Threes 88 nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. higher at 119. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 104.

SHARES have been quiet and neglected, with few changes reported in prices. Where showing any movement, quotations indicate a tendency to decline. We note from our revised list a decline of Rs. 25 each, in China and Empress; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, David, Jewraj Balloo, and Empress; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Lukhmidas. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour, are Rs. 100 lower; Marcks and Co., Rs. 5; and Kemp and Co. and Phillips and Co., Rs. 4 each; while on the other hand, Telephone, have advanced Rs. 17. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, have advanced Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of business passing in staple Grey Goods during the past week, chiefly owing to the want of confidence between merchants and buyers. The Money market is also very tight, and it is difficult to raise money in the Shroff Bazaar at 12 per cent. per annum, the money-lenders having mostly left Bombay on account of the pestilence, leaving their clerks in charge. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods, only a small amount of business has transpired, and at weakening rates. The Clearances from the Bazaar for the week are estimated at about 2,500 packages of Imported Goods; and 1,000 locally made, the demand for which has been very poor, at barely last week's rates.

YARNS.—There has been but a very limited demand for Imported Twist; but prices are nominally unchanged. Sales of Local Spinnings in China for the last fortnight have been about 17,000 bales, with a small advance in rates. Demand here is very good, about 9,000 bales having changed hands during the week, the market closing quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.			
Twist.........	No. 6s	Mule, As.	3 3-4	to 4 3-8	per lb.
.. ..	.. 8s	..	3 7-8	.. 4 1-2	..
.. ..	.. 10s	..	4	.. 4 3-4	..
.. ..	.. 12s	..	4 1-4	.. 5	..
.. ..	.. 16s	..	4 13-16	.. 5 1-2	..
.. ..	.. 20s	..	5 1-8	.. 5 3-4	..
.. ..	.. 24s	..	5 3-4	.. 6 3-8	..
.. ..	.. 30s	..	6 1-2	.. 7	..
.. ..	.. 40s	..	7 1-4	.. 8	..

We give below our usual annual Statement of the shipments of Local Spinnings from this port to China and Japan compared with those for the previous 20 years, from which it will be noticed that the missions during the year just closed were considerably smaller than those in 1896 to both consuming countries.

Exports of country-made Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1897:—

Period		To China Bales of 400lbs each.	To Japan Bales of 400lbs each.	Total Bales
From 1st Jan to 31st Dec	1877...	28,416	142	28,558
Do	1878...	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do	1879...	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do	1880...	63,194	1,527	67,721
Do	1881...	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do	1882...	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do	1883...	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do	1884...	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do	1885...	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do	1886...	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do	1887...	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do	1888...	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do	1889...	254,097	62,220	316,917
Do	1890...	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do	1891...	365,038	10,939	375,977
Do	1892...	385,771	21,445	407,216
Do	1893...	297,572	14,198	311,770
Do	1894...	338,703	10,743	349,446
Do	1895...	374,119	2,515	376,634
Do	1896...	471,023	2,467	473,490
Do	1897...	361,221	645	361,866

METALS.—This market is again becoming deserted to a good extent owing to the pestilence scare; and very little business has transpired during the past week. Braziers' Copper and Yellow Metal are unchanged in value at Rs. 45 and Rs. 37 per cwt. respectively. Iron is quoted at Rs. 34 for Staffordshire Bars, and Rs. 53 per candy for Swedish.

COALS.—There have been some resales reported of Powell's Duffryn for January, January-February, February-March shipments, from Rs. 17 3-4 to Rs. 18 per ton; and Davison's West Hartley, for same shipments, has changed hands at Rs. 16 per ton. Wilson's South Yorkshire was sold at Rs. 16 per ton. In Bengal descriptions no business of any importance has passed. We quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West	Nil	Rs. 16 per ton.
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 19 1-2 per ton to	Rs. 18 ..
Cardiff	.. Nil	.. 18 ..
Japan	.. Nil	.. Nil
Bengal........	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton.	Rs. 13 ..
Singareni	.. Nil	.. Nil
Seebpore	.. 13 1-2 ..	.. 13 ..
Sanctoria........	.. Nil	.. Nil
Deshagur	.. 14 ..	.. 13 1-2 ..

EXPORTS.

COTTON was quiet in tone here in the earlier part of the week under notice; and only a small amount of business was reported in both directions; but latterly the feeling has become steady to firm and considerable transactions in ready new Cotton of the various Oomrawattee growths now coming to market, and Bengal, have been reported at slightly enhanced prices. The Mills have been by far the larger buyers, their purchases up to yesterday evening summing up 6,800 bales; but Exporters have also increased their takings which aggregated 4,200 bales in the same time. To-day a considerable business has again been reported, shippers having taken 2,200 bales, and the Mills 1,500, the market closing firm this evening, but without any change in prices.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 43,000 bales, compared with 46,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 44,500 bales in the corresponding week last year, the total falling off in this season's arrivals of new Cotton compared with those of last year, for the same period being now 112,000 bales.

There has been but little to notice in the telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand from the districts this week, previous advices regarding Cotton having been repeated, but yesterday's messages stated that the picking of the Broach crop had commenced; and that arrivals were expected early in the Wadhwan district of the Dhollera circle.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	141	—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	..	132	—2 29-32d.
Do. Good	..	126	—2 25-32d.
Bolatee, Fine........	..	145	—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	..	148	—3 5d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	..	137	—2 31-32d.
Comra, Fully Good	..	150	—3 5-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	..		Nil.
Do. do. April-May	..	165	—3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	..		Nil.
Do. do. April-May	..	155	—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	..		Nil.
Do. do. May	..	151	—3 3-32d.
B'r Dharwar, Good	..		Nil.
Do. do. do. May	..	166	—3 15-32d.
Westerns Good	..		Nil.
Do. do. May	..	151	—3 5-16d.
Broach, Fine	..		Nil.
Do. do. March	..	172	—3 17-32d.
Do. Good	..		Nil.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season, 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	60,500	127,000
Berar	94,000	130,000
Khandeish	104,000	108,000
Barsee and Nugger	14,000	15,000
Hinginghat	3,500	6,000
Persian and Sind........	4,000	1,000
Broach	...	9,000
	280,000	392,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	44,027	46,054	64,758
From 1st to 27th Jan.	165,645	157,274	235,918
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,515	8,548	29,559
From 1st to 27th Jan.	19,909	25,413	87,761
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	641	11,014	1,313
From 1st to 27th Jan.	11,901	44,780	4,300

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In the absence of supplies of such descriptions and the general lack of demand from shippers, these markets remain in a very quiet position, and prices, when not nominal, are generally unchanged, say:—

Gingelly, White	Rs.	7	7	0	per cwt.
Do. Mixed........	..	6	13	0	..
Linseed (bold)........	..	6	8	0	..
Do. Small........	..	6	1	0	..
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow........	..	6	12	0	..
Do. Brown Delhi	..	6	0	0	..
Do. Yellow Cawnpore........	..	6	5	0	..

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	14,713	6,138	73,232
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	107,618	20,524	267,212
Linseed for the week	23,700	4,734	15,775
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	74,705	15,816	49,242
Rapeseed for the week	4,499	1,100	6,392
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	15,472	2,907	15,128
Gingellyseed for the week	44,616	10,383	49,257
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	175,893	39,142	179,408

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	811	16,380
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	...	811	52,870
Linseed for the week	31,807	24,345	35,026
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	248,807	46,875	65,077
Rapeseed for the week	4,022	9,031	17,004
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	83,112	35,107	124,598
Gingellyseed for the week	73,352	39,919	63,714
Do. from 1st January to 27th Jan.	214,716	61,435	187,440

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Inchisla 1,893 tons Captain W Halli well sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Idzumi Maru, 1,999 Tons, Captain R Nunome, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Tuticorin and Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mr. G Rand and Mr Abdul Hoosein as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 750 tons Captain J C Tice sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers Miss Head Mrs Macdian, Mr F Ellis, and Mr Mrs Degstor Mr C H Alien and 65 Deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons Captain E Stabo will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc, via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers Major T K E Johnston, Major and Mrs E D H Buckley and 2 children, school master T P Byrne one European Maid and 50 Deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons Captain T M White head which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Louis P Russell Mr Joyce Mr Dharwar Mr Mosaad, Mr A R B Pishoke Mr B Luddas and 86 Deck.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Caledonia s.........	Andrews	Marseilles, Jan. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Idzumi Maru s........	Nunome	Kobe, &c.
	Dwarka s........	Tice	Karachi.
	Inchisla s........	Halliwell	Dimond Island.

The steamer Canara, Captain Stabb, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia, for Marseilles.
.. Laudaura, for Calcutta, &c.
.. Khandalla, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Johnston, Major, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Umballa
Arthur, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on transfer, from Poona
Buckley, Major, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Ferozpore

JANUARY 28.

Phillips, Lt-Col, Bo, 19th B I, from m c, from England
Burnet, Lt, Bengal, 28th Hussars, from leave, from England
Hall, Major, Bengal, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to rejoin, from England
King, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra
Coke, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 3rd P Cavy, from leave, from England
Morton, Capt, Punjab, R E, from furlough, from England
Brownlow, Major, Punjab, 4th P I, from leave, from England
MacEwen, Capt, Punjab, 6th Lancers, from leave, from Eng.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 27.

Donald, Major, Bo, R Fus, on duty, to Mhow.

JANUARY 28.

Griffith, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Ranikhet
Arthur, Lt, Bo, 7th B Lancers, on transfer, to Karachi
Buckley, Major, Punjab, R A, on duty, to Aden
Hall, Maj, Bengal, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to rejoin, to Fort Lockhart

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 2nd February at 6-45 a.m. near the Queen's Statue.
Dress.—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 29th January, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day (Saturday) the 29th instant at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review Order—Khaki.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble early next month. Officers and N. C. Officers, and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade for class firing at Coorla to-day (Saturday) the 29th inst. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress—Drill order. Carbines only. Puttees to be worn. Light Refreshments will be provided.

2. The current Rules, Bye-laws, and Programme of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association having been received can be seen at both Head-quarters and Corps Club.

3. It is notified for the information of No. 1 of Sub-division that the range will be available for the "Carter Cup" on Sunday morning the 20th proximo. Those members of teams also competing in the B. V. A. Carbine Association Matches on that day will be able to count their scores in such matches towards the cup.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The 9th Spoon Competition will be held at Coorla on the 30th instant. Ranges 100 and 400 yards. No Entries after 8 a.m.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

350-97—Shamrao P—The Advocate General and others vs Dhuncooverbai and others—In person, and Tyabjee and Co—Part heard.
463-97—Dekshit and D—Motiram Sakulchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.
292-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeeali Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne G and S.
608-94—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Vatcha Ghandy vs Manekbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.
305-94—R S Brown and Co—Rampartab Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Aslatbai vs Ally Mahomed Hajee Salley Mahomed—Ardeshir H and D.
405-96—Tyabjee D and C—Aishabibee vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G and S, and Hemming and P.
113-93—M N Saklatwalla Hassum Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Alum Allikhan Bahadoor Dilawa Nuwaz Jung and another.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

31-498-97—Khundoo and S—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhudher vs Kisorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M. Part heard
32-499-97—Khundoo and S—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhudher vs Kisorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M. Part heard.
31-509-97—Khundoo and S—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhudher vs Kisorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M. Part heard.
535-97—Ardesir H and D—Fazal Piroo Mohomed vs Ahmed Carim and another—Wadia and G.
513-97—Hiralal M and M—Damoderdass Soonderdass and another vs Kerkhoosroo Burjorjee Chowksey—K D Shroff.
580-97—Little and Co—Morarjee Vallabjee and another vs Pragjee Vandrawan—Chitnis M and M.
570-97—Smetham B and Noble—Allarakhia Chand and another vs Yamnabai—Captain V.
581-97—Dikshit and D—Sakharam Duynoba Boyne vs Bala Govind—K J Mantri.
445-97—Framjee M and M—Shucralla Stephen Sobbagh vs Kastoorchand Abichand—Payne G and S.
516-97—Shamrao P—Soondrabaivs Bai Jasadobai—Edgelow & G
530-97—Smetham B and Noble—Rustomjee Jeewanjee Gorkhdas vs Harry Reawood, Bragg and another—R S Brown and Co.
588-97—Crawford B and Co—The Forben Fabriken V F Bayer and Co vs William Barbes Jameson and others—Craigie L and O.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DEBERRY—January 5, at 51, De Pary's avenue, Bedford, wife of Captain T. A. L. DeBerry, R.I.M.S. Mayo, of a son.
FERRIER—January 3, at Torquay, wife of Rev. A. Ferrier, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in India, of a son.
WILLIAMS—January 5, at Tayside, Broughty Ferry, N.B., wife of Surgeon-Capt. C. E. Williams, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROWCLIFFE—WILLIAMS January 11, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Edward Lee, second son of William Rowcliffe, of 20, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, and Northbrook, Farnham, Surrey, to Clementina Elizabeth Hope, elder daughter of General Sir Edward Williams, K.C.I.E., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

KEAN—January 10, at 1, York-villas, Cheltenham, Major-General John William Frederick Beau, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 70.
BROWN—January 9, at San Remo, Helen Brown, widow of Thomas F. Brown, and eldest daughter of the late Major A. Balderston, H.E.I.C.S.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

THE latest addition to Trubner's Oriental Series is a Classified Collection of Tamil Proverbs with translations, explanations, and index arranged by Herman Jansen. All such collections of proverbs are of great use to anyone who wishes to obtain information about the inner life of the uneducated natives of the country and about their sentiments on all manner of subjects, moral, religious, political, and social. It is extremely difficult to get such information by means of cross-examination, as Indians conversing with Europeans are generally shy, reticent, and inclined to say what they think will please their questioner. But when we read their proverbs we are to a large extent admitted behind the scenes, and seem to hear what they say in familiar conversation one with another. For a large portion of their conversation is actually made up of proverbs, which they employ as liberally as the immortal Sancho, in the expression of their hopes and their fears, their praise and their blame, and their ideas of right and wrong. Thus it is that, as Mr. Jansen well remarks, "by a good knowledge of Indian proverbs one is enabled, as it were, to feel the moral pulse of the Indian people, and a sound insight into the proverbial literature of India is like getting a microscope by which one can look deeply into the recesses of the native heart." This result is much facilitated by Mr. Jansen's careful classification of his collection of Tamil proverbs according to their subject matter. The classification of the proverbs also enables us more easily to discern the resemblances and differences between Indian and English proverbs. Thus Mr. Jansen points out that, while in England we have a large number of proverbs referring to the weather and the seasons, India has very few proverbs of the kind, as in this country the weather is monotonous and there are practically only two seasons. The comparison implied in the saying that a woman's mind and winter wind change oft, would be unintelligible to Indian peasants, for in their experience the direction of the wind is generally fixed by the time of day and season of the year. The difference between the position of woman in the east and west is very clearly reflected in proverbs. The seclusion of women and their restriction to household affairs is expressed by the Tamil proverb "What has a frog in a well to do with the affairs of the country?" applied to a woman who wants to know what is in the newspapers. Popular suspicion of female education is strongly put in the saying that it is better to marry a woman of bad character than one who has learned to read. The Indian proverbs about women are affected by the fact that "in India we have no girls and young ladies. We meet in India with female children and wives, as the Indian woman passes at once from being a child to being a wife. But in Europe young women have a fine time for their development, both physical and intellectual, before they get married. In this transition period, then, there is a rich sphere for English proverbs, but, as there is no such period in India, there are no such Indian proverbs." India has accordingly no proverbs about flirting and courting, and, as widows may seldom and never be remarried, there are of course no Indian proverbs about the dangerous wiles of widows on the look-out for husbands. The despised and oppressed Indian widow has little in common with the jolly buxom widow who plays such a lively part in western proverbs and comedies.

On the whole, however, when we compare the proverbs of different nations, we are much more struck by the resemblances than by the differences. Almost every proverb is a touch of nature making the whole world kin. Proverbs are the expression of the public opinion of the majority of any nation, and it is wonderful how great a consensus there is upon all essential questions of morality and prudence all the world over. Proverbs express the broad characteristics of human life and human relationship, which are very much and the same in every age and country. The difference between the proverbs of different nations is not so much in the thought expressed as in the mode of expressing it. Of course the proverbs of India are distinguished by special local colouring. Their illustrations are necessarily taken from the banyan tree, the betel nut, the monkey, and the flying fox, and from the manners and customs of the Indian people. But under this diversity of language is hidden wonderful identity of thought. Take for instance the large number of Tamil proverbs that refer to the character of a mother and her position in the house. Most of them are as true of English, French, or German mothers, as of those who speak the language in which the proverbs are expressed. They express truths of world wide application. They tell us that the relationship of mother and son is the closest of all relations, that the son who does not help his mother is the most worthless of men, that a mother will not abandon her child though it turns out a very devil. Maternal self-sacrifice is expressed by saying 'she reared her child with meat, while she ate bones.' A child ought to know that 'No temple is more beautiful than one's mother.' But children are often ungrateful and make little return of affection for all their mother's kindness, so it is said that 'The mother's heart is tender, the child's hard,' and that 'Curds and rice will make a child forget its mother.' The sad lot of motherless children is illustrated by saying that 'A child that has not seen its mother's face and a crop that has not seen the face of the rain will not thrive.' 'When you have seen the mother at the tank-side, there is no need to see the child at home' is a recognition of the law of heredity or of the influence of a mother's teaching on her children. All these proverbs are as true of English as of Tamil mothers. In India as in England the beggar will do anything rather than work, so we are not surprised to hear that 'If you tell a mendicant to go and dig potatoes, he gets angry; but if the potatoes are boiled and peeled and set before him, he will devour them.' The difficulty of getting money from a skinflint is compared in England to 'getting blood out of a stone,' in Southern India to 'stripping bark off a stone.' 'When its bowels are dry with hunger, a horse will eat straw' is the Tamil way of saying that 'hunger is the best sauce.' That man must eat to live is characteristically expressed in Tamil by describing the body as a wall made of rice. The fact that 'Delays are dangerous' is illustrated by reference to a man who 'looked out for an auspicious day to dig a well to quench a burning house.' The Tamil equivalents of 'It's no use crying over spilt milk' are 'Will the flood that has leaped over its banks go back if you weep?' and 'The water the hot iron has drunk, will not come back again.' He who forgets that charity begins at home is said to be a man who feeds Brahmins, while his own mother starves. As husbands in India often punish their wives by cutting off their noses, the irrevocable effects of yielding to violent fits of anger is illustrated by the impossibility of restoring a nose that has once been cut off. A stupid person in England does not know chalk from cheese or a dock from a daisy; in India he sees no difference between a banyan tree and a tamarind, between ginger and lime, or he does not know how many Pandava princes there were and says 'They were as many as the legs of a bed—three.'

The last quoted proverb illustrates the immense popularity of the Mahabharata among all sorts and conditions of Hindus. The same may be said of the Ramayana. Both these epic poems are as familiar to the people of India as the Bible is to the people of England. Those who cannot read them in Sanskrit know them by means of vernacular translations, and this knowledge is presupposed in a large number of proverbs. 'He is a Palli plant to the garden, and Saguni to the family,' could not have come into common use as a proverb, if every Indian schoolboy had not known that Saguni is the name of the Councillor who ruined the Kaurava family. The uselessness of making complaints to an unsympathetic hearer is expressed in the question, 'If you recite the Mahabharata to a richly bejewelled woman, will she look at her ornaments or will she listen to the poem?' From the Ramayana are drawn the three following proverbs. Of a stupid person it is said that 'After having heard the Ramayana read all night, he asked how Rama was related to Sita.' A hypocrite is said to be 'an ascetic like Ravana.' When a good master has a good servant, it will be remarked that 'If the King is like Rama, his servant will be like Hanuman,' the monkey god, who distinguished himself by his faithful service to Rama. The ordinary monkey is not overlooked in proverbial philosophy. A man, warned that he may be deceived, replies 'Will a monkey miss a branch it has jumped at even in the gloom of the rainy season?' The connection of ideas is not quite plain, but the proverb bears testimony to the wonderful agility displayed by monkeys jumping from tree to tree, which we have often admired on the wooded heights of Matheran. There are many other proverbs based on observation of the ways of animals. The makers of Tamil proverbs saw through the cat and detected her as a demure humbug. Of anyone who looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth, they say 'Will *this* cat drink milk?' A religious teacher who leads a sinful life is 'like a cat putting on a rosary and teaching religion.' The ostrich with its head in the sand finds a parallel in the cat of a Tamil proverb, who put her head in a pot and thought that all was darkness. Sham valour is illustrated by 'the dog, that started the hare and then stopped short,' as puppies often do. Man's soul is not defiled by living in the material world. It is 'like the mole cricket grazing in the mud' and not defiled thereby.' A good Indian equivalent for the Scotch 'pig in a poke' is 'estimating the price of a buffalo, while it is lying in the water' with only the top of its head visible. We shall end our specimens of Tamil proverbial philosophy with an insect proverb:—'Even an ant is eight span long, if measured by its own hand;' which reminds us of the puzzling question put by Aristophanes into the mouth of Socrates—'How many of its own feet can a flea jump?'

As the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1896-97 has not yet been laid on the Editor's table the enquirer has to turn to the summary of the report given in a Government resolution issued this week to obtain the figures for last year. In this Department as in all others of Government the circumstances were exceptional, and it is not surprising to find that the number of pupils receiving instruction went down from 704,217 in 1895-96 to 672,705 in the last official year. Omitting private institutions which are not under Government inspection from the list, we find that there were roundly 21,000 fewer boys and 4,500 fewer girls receiving instruction than in the previous year. Considerably more than half the decrease was in secondary schools, while the arts and professional colleges contributed 700 to it. Although the primary schools have fifteen times more children on their rolls than the secondary ones, the falling off in the case of the former was only about two-thirds that of the latter. These figures show clearly enough that of the two great causes of decline plague was the most potent, since it had its main hold in the large towns where the secondary schools are situated. The number of pupils learning English fell from 54,444 to 38,783, and the number learning a classical language from 24,000 to 1,79,030. The number of institutions remained about the same, and the decrease in attendance was not accompanied by any decrease in expenditure which was Rs. 86,000 more than in the previous year, the amount being 73 3-4 lakhs. It is worthy of note that at the matriculation examination out of 1968 candidates sent up by the schools 1,070 passed while only 163 passed out of 1355 candidates having no school certificates. The number of pupils in attendance at the high schools in Bombay city was only 2,355 as compared with 6,751 in the previous year. In the middle schools in the city the attendance fell from 4,020 to 816. In the primary schools the attendance fell from 13,000 to less than 900. Thus so far as Bombay city was concerned the plague epidemic practically brought all educational work to a standstill. In the mofussil the famine operated in the same direction, though not to so marked a degree as might have been expected; indeed there is cause for wonder that the educational system stood the strain imposed upon it so remarkably well. The Northern Division, which was happily nearly exempt from both visitations, attained normal progress. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the adverse circumstances of the year primary female education did something more than mark time, there being an increase in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Kathiawar. Another feature of the report which shows that the evil traditions of the past are being abrogated under British rule, is that the aboriginal and hill tribes are taking increasing advantage of the facilities specially afforded for their education, and that two boys of the Kaliparaj class passed the Public Service Examination.

A less pleasing part of the Director's report is the table of the average pay of full-time teachers in the various districts. From this it appears that the average salary of trained head-masters ranges from Rs. 13-5-4 per mensem, in the Central Division to Rs. 34 8-5 in Bombay city, that of untrained head-masters from Rs. 9-13-1 to Rs. 27-14-9, and so on through the various grades until we come to the untrained and unpassed male assistants, whose salaries range from Rs. 13-13-6 in Sind to Rs. 5-2-7 in Kathiawar. The pay of female teachers, of whom there are 520, is a little better in the higher, but still worse in the lower grades. The rates of pay are miserably inadequate but the demand, at least so far as male teachers is concerned, is readily met, and it is to be feared that we shall have to wait a very long time before the salaries are increased, so as to make it worth the while of good men to enter the profession. A noteworthy feature of the year's work was the revival of the long abandoned but healthy system of educational conferences between the heads of the Department and others interested in education. Such an interchange of views is calculated to arouse an interest in educational topics among the teachers which does much to save them from stagnation in effect and in methods. It is unfortunate that so abnormal a year as 1896-97 should be the closing year of the quinquennium for which the Government of India called for a special report. But when due allowance is made for the effects of plague and famine in temporarily retarding the system of progress, the figures for 1890-91 as compared with those of 1892-93 are encouraging in most respects. Complaint is again made however that the efforts of the Educational Department to induce the Mahomedans to commence education "are not supplemented by any determination in themselves to continue it to a point at which they would become fitted for a share in the public service." It is a matter for great regret that in spite of the efforts of the more enlightened members of the community to bring about a more eager thirst for knowledge on the part of their co-religionists so little progress is made. The resolution points out the proportion of the total cost of education borne by the State fell from 50·2 to 49·3 per cent. during the five years and broadly hints that in view of limited revenues of local bodies and the constantly growing necessities of the public service, the progress hitherto characteristic of the Education Department can only be maintained by the gradual increase of private contributions, in the shape of enhanced fees and endowments. It may be hoped that in response to this plain indication of Government intentions, the flow of private munificence toward objects of public usefulness will be directed in larger measure than heretofore to education, especially the primary education of the masses.

THE Pied Piper of Hamelin who collected all the rats of a large region and led them out of towns and cities into a great mountain, where they could do no more harm to people, would be a real blessing to Bombay at the present time. Reports of defunct rats being found in greater or less numbers in godowns or dwelling houses are constantly sent in to the Municipal Offices and the Plague Committee with urgent requests for their disposal. But it is very certain that for every ten thus reported, twice ten or ten times ten are quietly ignored by an apathetic population. These unwelcome portents are the well recognised harbingers of plague, which they precede by a few days. They are easily disposed of, for where they fall there they die. They may be regarded as blessings in disguise in so far as they give notice of what is approaching and precautions be taken. The Pied Piper would rid the city of the living rats which removing can from infected localities carry the infection to districts which might otherwise remain unaffected. They infect the local rats which have the private entree to every house and cupboard. In default of the magic pipes and the indefatigable piper measures should be taken to observe and control the rat population of the city. Fifteen months ago, when the plague was as yet confined to Mandvie, the Health Department sought to deal with this special source of danger by setting traps. The piety of Baniahs and Bhathias was shocked and they broke the traps. When people carry their love of animals to such an extreme that if a rat makes its nest in their own bed they will not remove it, but suffer its presence and provide food for the young, it is only natural that traps should be regarded as the lovers of dogs regard the muzzles which the Board of Agriculture imposes on even the toothless puppy. The resentment of intelligent British electors finds vent against the Government, which attributes the loss of several by-elections to that cause. In Bombay indignation finds expression in threats and imprecations on the layers of traps. It is, therefore, advisable to act with discretion. There can be no objection to the removal of superfluous rats to the Pinjrapole in sterilised cages. To make that course effective it will of course be necessary to have a special organisation to study the distribution of this subterraneous population, to note their movements, and intercept them on their lines of communication. Certain well-known paths were followed by the invading hordes who carried the plague to Malabar Hill in February last. When the mischief was done, the invaders left the Hill, and Mr. Snow relates in his interesting report that not a rat could be seen on the Ridge when the plague was at its height in that locality. We should recommend as the first step the offer of a reward for dead rats which now escape notice. In Canton at one of the city gates 20,000 of these foci of disease were collected by that simple means. The 7,000 halalkores and sweepers under the orders of the Health Department, if stimulated by a small payment, would ensure the prompt removal and cremation of all dead rats. At a time like the present that in itself would be no small mercy.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe, yesterday, by the mail steamer Caledonia, were Sir James McKay, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. James Sleigh, and others.

THE report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act was issued yesterday, suggesting several minor alterations.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. William Blackwood, £38,741; Captain Arthur William Cotton, £16,453; Sir Henry Doulton, £309,483; Mr. Joseph William Dunning, £45,991; General Sir Arthur James Herbert, £8062; Mr. Richard Benjamin Kemp, £70,784; Mr. Charles Edward Stuckey Lean, £36,079; Mrs. Alicia Ellen Renton, £28,633; Mr. David Trail Robertson, £69,836; Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Oliver Taputeau, £7170; Sir William Cayley Worsley, £10,697 (gross).

M. LEONTIEFF, who is about to leave Odessa for Abyssinia, in company of several Russian officers, is the bearer of many valuable presents from the Tsar and Tsaritza to the Negus.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "British Medical Journal" calls "Truth's" attention to a recent order of the P.M.O., India, in which the Medical Staff are again singled out for exceptional and unfavourable treatment. The order in question requires that every Medical Officer sent back to India on account of ill-health shall be brought before a Medical Board and the proceedings forwarded to the P.M.O.'s office. As no such requirement is imposed on combatant officers under the same circumstances, the implication would seem to be either that the P.M.O. considers the Medical Staff at the front are malingering, or that the supply is so short that, notwithstanding failing health, the men at the front must be frightened if possible from coming back. Neither of these readings of the order is likely to improve the present feeling of the Medical Staff, or to encourage the supply of recruits.

THE following decision will be read with regret by the officers interested in the proposal:—"The Secretary of State for India having had under consideration a proposal of the Government of India that the promotion of Majors and Captains of the I.S.C. should be antedated for twelve months, with a view to equalizing the rates of promotion with those of the British Service, has decided finally that the idea cannot be entertained. The reason adduced by the Secretary of State for his refusal to act on the recommendation of the Government is that in the British corps in which promotion has been slowest the periods required for promotion in the Staff Corps have been exceeded, and that any isolated attempt to prevent supersession would only have the effect of creating another cause of grievance."

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS was to leave Paris the evening the mail left for Marseilles, there to meet a company of 100 Senegalese recruited at St. Louis for the purpose of serving in the equatorial province of Abyssinia. The Prince will start for Abyssinia next month.

THE Coroner's inquiry into the cause of the recent great fire in Cripplegate was brought to a close on Jan. 12, when the jury found that the fire originated on the first floor of premises in the occupation of Messrs. Waller and Brown; that it was wilfully caused by some person or persons unknown; and that the appliances of the Fire Brigade were sufficient, except that the supply of coal was inadequate. They added some suggestions in regard to the reconstruction of the warehouses burned down.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TSAR AND THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

It is reported that H. I. M. the Tsar, at a private gathering of officers, said that events in the Far East had weighed heavily on his mind, and especially in regard to the difficulties with Japan, but that, thank God, all had cleared now.

THE COALING OF PRINCE HENRY'S SHIPS.

It has transpired that the Gefion returned to Perim to fetch colliers to recoal the German flagship Deutschland.

THE MURDER AT KIAOCHAU CONFIRMED.

The murder of a German sailor while on outpost duty at Kiaochau has been confirmed officially.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Francis Moberly.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left here, at 4 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The Government of India have sanctioned the amalgamation of the Bellary Volunteer Rifles with the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps; also the retention of the services of the first-class Sergeant Instructor at present attached to the former corps.

The grant of Presidency house-rent has been sanctioned by the Government to officers of the Army Medical Staff serving at Colaba in cases where their tour of service there is prolonged beyond six months.

The Military Works estimates for converting the present Master Gunners' quarters at Malabar Point, Bombay, into quarters for District Gunners, and providing fresh quarters at Cumballa Hill for Master Gunner and Artillery Artificer Sergeant have been sanctioned by Government.

Options issued some time since for the detention of time-expired men and reservists with the corps serving on the frontier have now been cancelled by the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief having expressed the opinion that the men in question are no longer required.

In view of the difficulty of withdrawing men from Regiments in the Punjab Command to relieve the Sikhs Contingent now serving in British Central Africa until the frontier operations are over, it has been arranged for the troops already in Africa to extend their service for another six months, thereby obviating the necessity of sending more men to replace them at present.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT IN BALUCHISTAN.

Colonel Wylie, Resident, Nepal, is gazetted to officiate as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan during the absence on furlough of Mr. Barnes.

CROP PROSPECTS.

SCARCITY AT MADRAS.

This week's crop reports record little change in the general agricultural position. They only bring information up to the 26th instant, however, since which date certain amount of much-needed rain has fallen in Northern India.

In Madras no improvement has taken place, and prices of food are at scarcity rates in eight districts; an increase also of four thousand being reported in the numbers of people on relief-works.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department—It is notified that Mr. Max Biermann has resumed charge of the German Consulship at Bombay.

Finance and Commerce—All Military saddlery forming part of an officer's equipment and imported by himself is exempted from Customs duty.

Revenue and Agricultural Department—Mr. J. B. Fuller acts as Secretary, Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, during the absence of Mr. Ibbetson, who proceeds on three months' leave next month. Mr. Sly, Deputy Secretary, same department, also goes on furlough, in February, Mr. Maconochie officiating.

Home Department.—Consequent on the death of Mr. Heath, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Messrs. Fraser, Gallaway, Crawford, Sewell, Macgill, Code, Wright, and Szczepanski each receive a step of promotion.

Public Works Department—The use of locomotives is sanctioned on the Hurdwar Dehra Railway.

Superintending Engineer Gilchrist is granted one year's extension of leave

Mr. Sherlock Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, six months' extension of leave.

Mr. King, Superintending Engineer, North-West Provinces, retires from the 25th instant.

TRAGIC END OF TWO LOVERS.

A SIKH NAIK SHOOTS HIS SWEETHEART AND HIMSELF.

LAHORE, JAN. 28.

At Amritsar, on Wednesday, a Sikh Naik of the 23rd Pioneers, obtaining his rifle from the Guard-room, shot his sweetheart through the heart, afterwards committing suicide himself. The girl was dressed in her best, and was lying on a bedding spread on the polo ground, immediately behind the regimental lines. After shooting the girl, the Naik laid down beside her, and putting the rifle against his breast, pulled the trigger with his toe, sending the bullet through the head.

It is supposed the girl acquiesced in the act, preferring death at the hands of her lover to returning to her own people after her escapade.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 28.

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Corry, Royal Engineers, attached, to be Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Tonge, Royal Engineers, deceased (dated 29th December 1897).

Lieutenant Heyland, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has passed the examination laid down in para. 12, O. G. Army Regulations.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Bellhouse has been struck off the strength of L Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

When submitting the names of Native gentlemen for direct commissions in Bombay regiments, the Commanding Officers are requested to enter in the proper columns on pages 2 and 3 of the promotion rolls full particulars regarding age, length of service, caste, promotions, and reasons for passing over their senior non-commissioned officers who would be superseded in the event of the proposed appointment being sanctioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Bell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, for nine months (pension service eleventh year commenced 4th May 1897).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Captain Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Staff Corps, one year, on medical certificate, out of India; Lieutenant Weekes, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, 6 months, medical certificate, out of India; Captain Walker, Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, R.A., 8 months, on private affairs, out of India; Lieutenant Montresor, 1st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, 9 months, private affairs; Second Lieutenant Pinhey, Shropshire L. I. (1st Battalion), 9 months, on private affairs, out of India; and Second Lieutenant Buist, Highland L. I. (2nd Battalion), 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

To-day's returns show 10 cases and 5 deaths in the City; 2 cases and one death in the Cantonment; and 2 cases and one death in the District.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this afternoon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 27.

9 p.m.	74·3

FRIDAY.—JANUARY 28.

7 a.m.	70·8
10 a.m.	78·3
1 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	87·5

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

RAIDERS NEAR CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

A Peshawar telegram of the 28th runs:—A party of Gurkhas outside General Westmacott's camp, on the night of the 26th, was fired into by about twenty raiders. The Gurkhas returned the fire, hitting three of the enemy, and then charged, capturing the body of one man, who was found to have been killed.

No casualties occurred amongst the Gurkhas.

THE BATTLE AT SARAGHERI.

TABLET IN MEMORY OF THE SIKH DETACHMENT.

As the Saragheri Post on the Samana is unlikely to be rebuilt, it is proposed to have the place where it stood marked by a tablet, set in a masonry pillar, in memory of the detachment of the 36th Sikhs who fell in its defence.

THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP THULL, JAN. 23.

For the last month we have had a very easy time in the Kurram Valley, very little to do beyond making preparations for the breaking up of the column with plenty of spare time for sport, which has been very fair, and varied occupation having been found for gun, rod and spear. Some adventurous spirits have tried their luck after oorial but not altogether with success. Since last writing the 6th P. W. O. Bengal Cavalry and Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry have returned to India. The troops have been withdrawn from Sadda, Camp, Kuchi, and Alizai, leaving only 50 of the 1-5th Gurkhas from the Parachinar Garrison at Sadda post near the mouth of the Khurmana defile, and concentration of shores, hospitals, &c., has taken place at Doaba, which is our nearest point to the base.

Major McSwiney, D.A.A.-G., left a fortnight ago to take up his appointment at the War Office, carrying the good wishes of all with him, and Major Colin Campbell, C.I.H., has been appointed to the vacancy.

Rumour has it that the 22nd P. I. will garrison the Valley when the Column is broken up, a strong detachment being kept at Thull, which has hitherto been left to the charge of the Border Police. Now the fort has been very much strengthened, and it would prove a hard nut to crack without artillery. The same may be said of the various posts between this and Parachinar, for if our Field Engineers were occasionally busy destroying, their labours have chiefly been directed, and more successfully, to building. Further up the line it has been very cold with much snow. Here it is most enjoyable, and an occasional tramp over the rough and stony hills after chikor has speedily removed any tendency to softness or want of condition.

Our friends, the Khani Khels, are reported to be still in a very angry state, and very sore over their defeat and consequent loss of prestige. On several occasions they have started in small bodies with the threat to raid in the Kurram, but it has invariably ended by their sitting on the hills overlooking Belish Khel until the cold has taken the courage out of them, and then they have discovered that discretion is the better part of valour and returned to their homes.

The Massuzais' and other sections of the Chamkannis, also those of the Khani Khels, who were so fortunate as not to have their villages destroyed, are strongly against any raiding, and have forbidden them to pass through their lands, in fear of a return visit from us in the spring. In any case the Kurram Militia and ordinary garrison of the valley are perfectly capable of guarding against any looting on a large scale. The occasional loot of a small party of cattle grazing too near the hills will no doubt continue, as has been done for years, although after the severe punishment meted out to the tribes they will have less confidence in their security from retribution.

News has just been received that sanction has been accorded for the Column to be broken up and a few days more will see the force scattered. It has not had the good fortune to have much fighting, but satisfaction is felt that what has been done has been considered well done. Our cavalry have shown that when necessity arises the native Sowar can give as good account of himself on foot as on horseback, and all feel that when it is our fate to war again we would not wish for better luck than to serve under General Hill again.

THE JEALOUSY OF THE CLANS.

One of the great difficulties which Colonel Warburton, has to face in his negotiations with the Afridi *jirgahs* arises out of the jealousy between the various clans. There are 600 tribesmen assembled at Jamrud, but many of these are persons of no importance, each *malik* having brought with him a following, and some clansmen having come on their own account. It was hoped at first that every section of the tribe would be represented by their responsible elders, but there have been many intrigues among the rival factions, and the mullahs have had a finger in the pie. The Zakka Khel sent in no one at all, though the tribal arrangement was that they should join in the negotiations. They are still in opposition, and though their attacks upon our troops in the Khyber are now of a faint-hearted kind, they decline to make any overtures for submission. The only supporters they appear to have are among a portion of the Kuki Khel, a clan which has been split up into two parties since Amin Khan sided with the Government when the raid on the Khyber was made. The Kuki Khel however have sent their headmen into Jamrud and are watching the course of events. They may be expected to side with the majority in the long run. The negotiations have to be carried on with the greatest caution, for if one section seems to be favoured in any way the others turn sulky at once and suspect some design to treat them in an unfair manner. They judge our officers according to their own standards and cannot believe that the Government have no intention to act otherwise than impartially towards the tribe as a whole. Thus last week the report spread that the Malikdin maliks had practically arranged matters for themselves and promptly there was an exodus of Kambar and Kuki Khel from Jamrud. The malcontents were induced to return, but for a day at least all negotiations came to a standstill. The Kamrai Khel and Sipah were awaiting the result of the proposals made by the Malikdin section, and it is these three clans which seems most amenable to reason. So far as can be judged the Afridis are alarmed at the prospect of a spring campaign, and though the Zakka Khel, will not agree to the acceptance of the Government terms, the other clans are anxious to patch up some settlement. They realise that the return of our troops to their country will be a far more serious matter than the recent invasion of Tirah. The crops will be springing up and if 20,000 or 30,000 transport animals are fed upon them for weeks together there will be no harvest to be reaped.

It has been more than once remarked that the Afridis, unlike the Baluch tribes further to the south, do not yield willing obedience to their headman. They are both ignorant and vain, each man acting according to his own will and showing a spirit of personal independence which constantly leads to bloodshed. It is this spirit which makes the question of the surrender of rifles so difficult. An Afridi who has stolen or purchased a breech-loader will not readily part with it at the order of the maliks of his clan. He has probably a blood-feud on hand, and the loss of his weapon may place him at the mercy of his enemy. One village may have had a long standing dispute with another over land or irrigation channels; and as might is right in the Afridi country the loss of a score of rifles by this or that side will not be submitted to except under the strongest necessity. At the present moment the sections represented at Jamrud hesitate to conclude an arrangement with Government so long as the Zakka Khel hold aloof for the effect might possibly be to leave that clan in possession of all its rifles, in which case it would dominate the whole tribe. As a matter of fact Government would never allow such a termination of the Afridi business to take place: the submission of all the clans must be made or further operations will be undertaken. This, we understand, is being made clear to the Maliks who have come in; and they will be required to bring such pressure to bear upon the Zakka Khel as will induce the latter to join in the general negotiations. The obstinacy of this particular section is partly no doubt to be explained by the fact that they have very few of their number in the Native Army, and are thus not influenced, like the Malikdin and other clans, by advice from kinsmen in our service. That the Afridis as a body do not bear ill-will against the Government is proved by the fact that the number of recruits now offering themselves for enlistment in regiments on the frontier is greater than it has been for years past. We are not without hope that during the current week Sir William Lockhart and Colonel Warburton may succeed in so advancing the negotiations that a settlement may be arrived at without further military operations; but everything must depend upon the attitude of the Zakka Khel. If they stubbornly refuse to listen to the remonstrances of the other clans the coercion in the spring must be undertaken, the blockade against the whole tribe being strictly maintained meanwhile.—*Pioneer.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 21-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110 1-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	25 5-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £32,500,000; Increase, £510,000; Public Deposits, £13,100,000; Increase, £1,700,000; Other Deposits, £37,500,000; Decrease, £1,430,000; Other Securities, £31,900,000; Decrease, £500,000; Notes and Gold, £22,800,000; Increase, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SERIOUS PLAGUE RIOT IN THE NASIK DISTRICT.

A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT KILLED AND A CONSTABLE WOUNDED.

POST OFFICE WRECKED AND WIRES CUT.

THE MOB DISPERSED WITH FIRE ARMS.

Last autumn a plague search party was attacked by a mob of villagers at a hamlet near Igatpuri, and although the rioters received exemplary punishment, we now have to record a much more serious outbreak in another place in the Nasik district, the most serious, in fact, that has occurred in connection with the plague operations of Government during the last fifteen months. The scene of this ebullition of resentment against the measures it has been found necessary to adopt in dealing with the plague was Sinnar, which is not a mere village, but a Municipal town of some importance, being the head-quarters of the taluka of the same name, and having a population of nearly 10,000 persons. The town, which was the capital of the local Government under the Great Moguls, stands on high level ground, about seventeen miles south-east of Nasik, and the main road from that town to Poona runs through it. Beside the usual mamlatdar's offices, Sinnar possesses a subordinate judge's court, a dispensary, a post office, a telegraph office, and vernacular schools, and a weekly market is held on Sundays.

The town does not appear to have been affected with plague until a short time ago, when a few indigenous cases were reported, and it was deemed necessary to provide hospital and segregation accommodation. These were erected and equipped under the direction of Dr. Gwyther, on special plague duty, who has his headquarters at Nasik, and patients found suffering from plague have been removed to the hospitals, while their friends have been segregated. The deaths up to January 14 numbered 31, and the attacks 42.

The people of Sinnar seem to have greatly resented the measures that have been taken, and instead of quietly submitting like the inhabitants of other towns and villages visited by the epidemic, they determined in a moment of madness to resist by force the stringent but humane orders of the Sircar. The first blow against the authorities was struck late in the afternoon of Thursday, when the mob assembled in great force, armed with such rough and ready implements of attack as they could lay their hands on. They first of all made a rush for the plague segregation sheds, and setting fire to them razed them to the ground, which was easy enough, seeing the inflammable nature of the material used. They also attacked and completely wrecked the post office, and by cutting the telegraph wires prevented the taluka and plague officials from forthwith reporting the state of affairs to the district officials at Nasik.

The police and other representatives of the Sircar in the town did all in their power to resist the lawlessness with which they were thus suddenly confronted. But the excited people were not to be deterred from carrying out their object. They wreaked their vengeance upon the hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary, Mr. Venkajee Dewjee, and he was killed, though in what manner was not shown by the telegrams received at the time of writing. The tent of Dr. Gwyther was attacked, and burnt with all its contents. Dr. Gwyther was himself attacked, but he was the first to ride into Nasik with the news and urgent requisition for help. A constable was seriously wounded, and matters had become so grave that it was decided to break up the mob by the use of firearms. They were accordingly fired on and dispersed, but it does not appear that any of them were killed or wounded. Two of the rioters were captured, and upon the news of the outbreak being received at Nasik a detachment of police was sent to restore order. Great excitement prevailed in the zilla town when the news of the outbreak was received. It is worthy of note that this is not the first occasion on which the people of Sinnar have defied the authorities. In November 1822, forty insurgents assembled in the town and were joined by twenty-five more. Their leader, one Krishna Kuvar, stated that their object was to gain possession of the village of Kankari, about ten miles to the south-west of the place. All the insurgents were arrested at Kankari, and on giving up their arms, were released. The Hindus form over 90 per cent. of the population, the remainder being almost entirely Mahomedans. The Municipality was established in 1860, and the dispensary in 1873. The district of which it is the head-quarters is 520 square miles in extent and consists of a somewhat bare plateau from 400 to 500 ft. above the level of Nasik. The population of the town is almost entirely agricultural. A large portion of the land about it is irrigated and produces rich crops of sugarcane, plantains, betel leaves, and rice. The average rainfall of the town is about 22 inches, and the climate is healthy, although made feverish in the cold weather by the large area of irrigated land. The people are generally poor, indebted, and superstitious, and therefore ill-able to understand or appreciate the good intentions of the Sircar in seeking to save them from decimation by the plague.

LATER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JAN. 28.

There was a riot yesterday afternoon soon after 4 o'clock at Sinnar, twenty miles to south of Nasik, in which the hospital assistant was killed, and the tents and kit of the doctor on plague duty were burnt. The rioters cut the telegraph wires and smashed the instruments at the post office. They also burnt the Segregation Camp and Plague Hospital, besides doing other damage. Dr. Gwyther, who was also attacked, rode into Nasik for assistance, and some police sepoys were despatched at once. It is said that the Deputy Collector would not at first allow the Treasury guard to fire on the mob, but that afterwards some shots were fired and four rioters were arrested.

This morning two doctors from Nasik started for Sinnar. Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner from Bombay, has gone there this afternoon.

The earliest historical mention of Sinnar appears to be as Sindher in a copper-plate of A. D. 1069. According to tradition Sinnar was founded by a Gauli Chief, Rao Shingini; perhaps the Seunendu of the copper-plate, about 730 years ago. Rao Shinguni's son, Rao Govind, is believed to have built the splendid temple outside the town on the north-east, at a cost of £20,000 (Rs. 2,00,000) and called it Govindeshvar or Gondeshvar. It is a shaiv panchayatana or group of five temples, within a large enclosure, the central temple being dedicated to Shiv, and of the smaller shrines, the two to the north of the enclosure are dedicated to Narayan and Ganpati, and the two to the south to the Sun and Mahashakti. The central temple, though much out of repair, is one of the finest in this part of the country, being covered with rich sculpture. On the north-west of the town is the temple of Aieshvar, a shaiv shrine, said to have been built about A.D. 1450. It had originally a hall or sabhamandap, all of which, except four beautifully carved pillars, seems to have been carried off to build or repair other structures. The shrine remains, but without the spire or shikhar. Some 200 years later Sinnar became the head-quarters of the chief officer of the Emperor of Delhi in these parts, and its population greatly increased. Later still it was the seat of Government of Amritrao Deshmukh, who was appointed head of the fourteen sub-divisions by the Mogul Emperor. In his time the population of Sinnar increased. He is also said to have built the town walls and thrown a masonry dam across the river. The deshmukh's mansion or nada is still the largest building in the town, and contains within its outside wall many separate collections of houses, now let to distinct families, irrespective of caste. About 1790 Sindher appears in Maratha records as the head-quarters of sub-divisions in the district of Sangamner with a yearly revenue of about Rs. 29,000. With the exception of some 200 looms, chiefly for wearing robes or sadis, and a few silk weavers who have come from Sangamner, Sinnar has no trade or manufacture. The population is almost entirely agricultural.

Among previous plague disturbances may be mentioned the attack on the Arthur Road Hospital by mill-hands last year; the Versovar affray in which Mr. Hudson, I.C.S., was set upon; the riot near Igatpuri, and the recent attack on a plague party by over 200 Seedis.

Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., Secretary to Government, Plague Department, left Bombay yesterday for Nasik, en route to the scene of the outbreak of disorder.

BOMBAY FOX-HOUNDS.

The Wankola meet—always a bad one—produced somewhat better sport on Thursday than is usually the case. The hunting train failed to put in an appearance until 6-30, and the start was in consequence delayed. The field mustered about thirty, amongst whom was one lady. A jack was got on to at once, and led us slowly towards the melon ground over some very rough country, which brought the lady to grief. Her horse came down over a "bund" with a treacherous landing and she took a rather heavy "crumpler." No bones broken, but a severe shaking and some nasty cuts about the face. Neither jack nor hounds took any notice of this mishap—you may have noticed perhaps that when you fall about hounds don't stop [illegible] to give one time to pick oneself up,—and the [illegible] he swung right-handed over the melon ground [illegible] ade for the cultivated fields, so hated by follow[illegible] the Bombay Hounds. He was hunted slowly o[illegible] t, and the field, with one or two exceptions, div[illegible] on all sides to find the nearest way round. "[illegible] exceptions" went through—rather rough on the hardy sons of toil. "Master Jack" now headed for Kalena, and was hunted through the village of that name. Ringing round, he made for the creek, and was run into in the swamp which lies this side of it. Not a good run by any means, but, then, Wankola never gives a good run. No time was wasted in getting across to Sahar, and Mr. Syms soon had his pack on the line of another jack. Right over the Andheri Road he took us through the jungle and towards Goregaum. He apparently got a "bit full" of running in that direction and swung right back towards the road again, hounds pulling him down in the Mangoe Tope close to the road. A fair morning, but not good.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN MINIATURE.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The polling at Plymouth for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. Charles Harrison took place on Wednesday; that for York for the seat vacated by the death of Sir Frank Lockwood took place on Thursday. At Plymouth the Liberals have held their own, Mr. Mendl being returned by the substantial majority of 164 votes; at York the Conservatives have captured a seat by the insignificant majority of 11. The *Times* tells its readers that the return of Mr. Mendl was "generally expected," but the *Globe* more candidly describes the defeat of "the Guest who had come to stay" as annoying, and there are other indications that the Ministerialists looked for a success in the West country as well as in the Northern county. The Liberals were not over-confident, and in London at all events rather anticipated a defeat, particularly owing to the energy in manner in which Sir Edward Clarke worked on behalf of young Mr. Guest and to what they thought was the disadvantage in the present state of public feeling of Mr. Mendl's origin. The Ministerial organs in the metropolis now chide the Plymouth Conservatives for raising the cry that Mr. Mendl is a German-Jew. Even if it were true that Mr. Mendl's descent was German instead of Roumanian, such charges, it is pointed out, are apt to recoil on those making them. "It is," the *Times* properly reminds its friends in Devonshire, "our national boast that we readily accept as citizens all men of foreign origin who become British by naturalization. Some very distinguished names in our political history—Bentinck, Keppel, Romilly, Disraeli, Labouchere, Hope, and Goschen are among those which will most readily occur to everybody's memory—would have been blotted out of our annals if the test which it was sought to apply to Mr. Mendl had been insisted upon in the past." The mistake the Plymouth Conservatives made was in firing off this missile at such an early period in the campaign. They would have shown more of the wisdom of the electioneering expert if they had kept this valuable piece of ammunition back until the last moment and when it would be too late to effectively meet it. At York there has been no foul play between the Liberals and the Conservatives, but Sir Christopher Furness has had an exceptionally tough battle to fight, from which he emerges with credit. Considering the dead-set made against him by the New Trade Unionists, headed by Mr. John Burns, who is giving himself terrible airs, and the Independent Labour party led by the redoubtable Mr. Keir Hardie, to say nothing of the Social Democrats commanded by Mr. Hyndman, the wonder is that the Liberal candidate did so well. Mr. Samuel Storey, ex-M.P., who engineered the fight on the Liberal side, told a friend of mine that he expected Lord Charles Beresford would win by 300. This was on Wednesday before the result of the Plymouth election was known. The Liberal triumph at Plymouth probably decided some waverers at York to vote for Sir Christopher Furness, so curious are the influences that operate upon the minds of some of the free and independent electors. Lord Charles Beresford's reappearance on the political stage is welcomed by Liberals as well as Conservatives. The former console themselves for the loss of York by the reflection that in all probability before many months are past Lord Charles Beresford will be making in the House of Commons speeches of a character more likely to please his opponents than his own political friends. I do not observe that Mr. Goschen and the Board of Admiralty have telegraphed their congratulations to Lord Charles.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

The pugnacious speech delivered by Mr. Maclean at a dinner of the Institute of Journalists, on Saturday, will probably not have been read with unmixed pleasure by some at least of his friends on the Treasury Bench. Referring to the recent military operations across the Indian border, the hon. member said he had remarked, with surprise and some uneasiness, that the Press of London had not laid all the facts fairly before the public. What they had published was excellent in its way; but it had been left to the Anglo-Indian Press to tell the British public that everything had not been as it ought to be, either in the management of the campaign by the generals or in the conduct of the troops engaged in the war. These were facts that ought to be known, because the war involved enormous expenditure of public money and terrible waste of human life. Every effort should be made by the proprietors of our great newspapers to bring out the facts as to what had happened, and let the public know what were the real causes of the blunders made and of the miserable results which had attended the war. No direct reply so far as I have seen has been made to Mr. Maclean; but Mr. Balfour in his speech at Manchester, on Monday, spoke very highly of the conduct of our troops, and the Commander-in-Chief in Westminster, on Tuesday, specially praised the behaviour of the rank-and-file. Mr. Balfour enlarged on the physical obstacles which had to be encountered, and added:—"It is not easy in imagination for us here to put ourselves in the place of those who are fighting our battles in India, but I have made it my business to inquire into this matter, and I can tell you that there never was a case in which more gratitude was owing by us at home to those serving us abroad, and that never have been more strenuous deeds of arms done by British forces than have been done in this half-obscure warfare on the North-West Frontier." Lord Wolseley's observations were made in an address, to a gathering of old boys of the Newport Market School and Refuge, on the attractions of the Army as a career. On this occasion the Commander-in-Chief did not use any disparaging words about the native soldiers, but included them in his encomiums. He described the campaign as one of the most difficult which we had ever to undertake on the Indian frontier. As far as he was able to judge from what he had seen in the newspapers—and he was glad that the correspondents had given such ample and admirable accounts of what had taken place during the different operations and marches—all had told greatly to the credit of the soldiers engaged. Whatever faults might be found by those who wished to be critical, he did not think that anyone could find fault with the rank-and-file of the Army, which had been maintaining the honour of this country.

THE SIRDAR AND WAR CORRESPONDENS.

Some astonishment was caused in London, on Saturday, by a telegram from Cairo announcing that the Sirdar refuses permission, on account of transport difficulties, to any newspaper correspondent to accompany the Army beyond rail-head, now twenty-five miles south of Abu Hamed and daily advancing towards Berber, which will soon become his head-quarters. Subsequent information showed that the intelligence was in the main correct, but that Sir Herbert Kitchener made one exception, namely, Reuter's agent. Mr. Maclean, at the Journalists' dinner advised the papers to protest against this arrangement, and a portion of the press has taken his advice. The "Daily Telegraph" leads the way—the "Times" lies low and says nothing,—and every day it reproduces comments from influential country papers protesting against the English Pasha's too pasha-like order. I must quote one passage from the indignant article indited in Peterborough court:—"It is not difficult to know who are primarily responsible for so palpable an anachronism, so insolent a pretension, so ungrateful and unenlightened a decree. It is, in truth, just those military notables who have owed most to the war correspondents that would now kick away the ladder by which they climbed. Do such wiseacres suppose that they can put back military methods and the chronicler of them to the time and fashion of Vegetius or the commentaries of Julius Cæsar? Do they imagine that the British public, which pays for them, and for their chances, will be summarily and arbitrarily deprived of the advantage of knowing what they are about, and how they are going about it? It is the public itself which is scorned and slighted by this high and mighty exclusiveness on the part of certain military managers, and on the part, we must add, of the War Office itself, which, if it did not originate the absurd prohibition, is certainly very ill-advised to sanction or to tolerate it." I do not suppose that Sir H. Kitchener in issuing his rather startling command was influenced by any desire to kick away the ladder by which he climbed—he cannot yet have furnished his "climbing,"—but he evidently did not take into account the power of the Fourth Estate in England, and it really looks that he will have to withdraw or modify his restrictions.

A JUBILEE GIFT FROM THE QUEEN.

Much satisfaction has been given by the announcement of what I may style the Queen's Jubilee gift to her people. Kew Gardens are known all the world over not only for its botanical treasures, but as an extremely pleasant holiday resort for jaded Londoners. Hitherto what is known as the old palace at Kew has not been accessible to visitors. In future by Her Majesty's gracious permission this building is to be used as a public museum as an annexe to the Gardens. Moreover, the spacious grounds belonging to the "Queen's Cottage" from which the public have hitherto been excluded are to be no longer enclosed, a boon that will be highly appreciated by many thousands of Her Majesty's subjects. Simultaneously with the announcement of the new arrangements at Kew it is intimated that in future the State Rooms at Kensington Palace together with Wren's dining room attached to the Palace are at last to be opened to the public. I say at last, for the State Rooms have been unused for nearly a century and a-half, and although it has been frequently suggested that they should be used as a show place, the difficulties hitherto standing in the way have been insurmountable. What the nature of those difficulties has been may be gathered from an interesting article in the leading article in the *Times.* The writer, who is evidently behind the scenes, points out that the question of Kensington Palace has during the greater part of the present reign been a matter of controversy, sometimes becoming rather acute, between the Crown and the holders of the country's purse strings. No Government has been found willing to charge the Estimates with the funds for putting these beautiful rooms in order, and undertaking the charge of them; while, on the other hand, the Queen has of course objected to paying a charge of this kind from her private resources. Many attempts have been made to settle the matter. More than once it has been seriously proposed to pull the whole building down, and to deal otherwise with the land, and Her Majesty's subjects ought, as the *Times* says, to be grateful to her for having strenuously resisted such "an act of vandalism, and for having declared that, while she lived, the palace in which she was born should not be destroyed." Mr. Akers Douglas, the present First Commissioner of Works, more fortunate than his predecessors, has induced the Treasury to bear the cost of putting the apartments in proper order. He has also, it seems, got the Treasury to consent to the long deferred completion of the buildings of South Kensington Museum being undertaken at once; so the "Brompton boilers," long an eyesore and a disgrace to the richest capital in the world, will at no remote date be a thing of the past. But it is to be hoped that the Government will not pay much attention to those who are urging them to do the work 'on the cheap.'

THE ADELPHI TRAGEDY.

The unfortunate man, Richard Archer Prince, whose murder of Mr. William Terriss, the popular actor, created such a great sensation a few weeks ago, yesterday underwent his trial at the Old Bailey before the new Judge, Sir Arthur Channell. No fresh light appears to have been thrown upon the prisoner's motives in committing this crime, but two rather curious letters written by him since his incarceration to a friend were read. In one of these he says:—"It was no fault of yours or anyone's that night. But Mr. Terriss himself, had he only spoken to me, he should have been alive now, and the poor Prince would have been in Scotland. He asked for it, and he got it. That's why I killed the cur, who could only fight a gay woman and a starving man—(several words are here obliterated)—sent on tour to ruin my character, had been there I would have given them the same. The only one I am sorry for is my sister. But she must stand her ground now, with the things that call themselves men, I have named in this note." The counsel for the Crown, Mr. Gill, stated, however, that so far as could be ascertained the impression entertained by the accused that Mr. Terriss was preventing Prince getting employment and "blackmailing" him was a complete delusion. "Blackmailing" was constantly on his lips as the evidence has shown; but he was apparently very imperfectly educated and perhaps did not know the real meaning of the word. His mother and other members of his family, but not the sister referred to, were called to show that from infancy he had been abnormal and subject to delusions. He imagined at times that he was Jesus Christ and his mother the Virgin Mary. His conduct throughout his trial was not consistent with sanity; while the doctors were quite emphatic as to his delusions and inadequate appreciation of right and wrong. The verdict of the jury was expressed rather peculiarly. They found the man guilty of wilful murder; that he knew what he was doing, and to whom he was doing it; but that, on the medical evidence, he was not responsible for his actions. As the result he will be detained in a criminal lunatic asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure. With some notable exceptions the decision arrived at meets with the approval of public opinion; but it is uncomfortable to remember that, as one of the newspapers puts it, there are according to the medical evidence many walking about who are in much the same condition. They are poor and unsuccessful; it is no one's interest to look after them; and the State is but a stony-hearted stepmother, at the best, for those whose condition requires delicacy of ministration. The same thought occurs to other commentators on this painful case, and by one we are reminded that in this country no one takes any notice of manifestations such as Prince's unless the affected person possesses property and relatives careful of their reversionary rights. "It is only when the madman has destroyed some valuable life, or in some way inflicted serious damage upon the community, that everybody connected with him comes eagerly forward to testify that he is not accountable for his actions. There is something in this, though the evil alluded to is exaggerated, as those who have to contribute towards the maintenance of our county lunatic asylums know to their cost.

SIR TATTON AND LADY SYKES.

The case of "Jay vs. Sykes and his wife," which is now occupying the attention of the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, is in many respects a very remarkable one. The plaintiff is a bill-discounter, and he claims from the defendants the amount of five promissory notes alleged to be signed by them. Lady Sykes admits her signature, but Sir Tatton denies that he signed the documents in question, alleging forgery on the part of or at the instigation of his wife. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes visited India a few years ago, and were, if I mistake not, the guests of the Viceroy. He is a rich country squire and she is the daughter of a man who was well-known in his time as a member of Parliament, the Right Hon. George Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P. Sir Tatton has an income estimated by his wife at £70,000 a year, and yet she while living under his roof borrows money at the rate of 60 per cent. Part of the large sums she thus acquired was applied to betting at races and to speculation on the Stock Exchange, but a portion was devoted to defraying household expenses and to keeping up her social position. She alleges that he was, to say the least, eccentric. According to her testimony in the witness-box he took great interest in her betting and Stock Exchange transaction; but to use a slang expression he would not "part." As an instance of his parsimony she declared that before their son was born she had to sue her husband for pin money. Although on friendly terms with him he did not accompany her when she went into society and had "never dined out with her in his life." Last year he visited America. She met him on his return and made a clean breast of her "enormous liabilities." He then, she says, promised to pay up, but when he left her to go to Yorkshire he disappeared; no one knew where he was and she could get no money. In cross-examination, she said her husband was not a sound business man; he was as capable as most women. Counsel for the husband declare that the amount borrowed since 1890 by Lady Sykes was £126,000 odd!

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

I have previously mentioned that Sir Charles Turner, who was appointed Law member of the Council of India in succession to the late Sir Henry Maine, ten years ago, will sever his connection with the India Office on the 21st of February. Nothing is known definitely as to who will take his place; but an impression prevails in some quarters that Sir Arthur Wilson may be invited to move up higher. Sir Arthur Wilson will be remembered in Bombay as a chairman of the Crawford Commission, and on the Bengal side as a former ornament of the Calcutta Bench. He went out to India as a puisne judge of the Bengal High Court in 1878 and resigned that position six years ago to become legal adviser and solicitor to the Secretary of State on the retirement of Sir Charles Pontifex. The vacancy caused rather more than two months ago by the completion of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's term of service has not yet been filled up. It was generally understood at the time that Sir Philip Perceval Hutchins, the present Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department at the India Office, and like Sir A. Arbuthnot an old Madras man, was destined for the post, and the fact that he was not immediately appointed occasioned some surprise. In official circles, however, it is believed that his elevation to the Council is still in contemplation, though if this is the case, it is not easy to see why Lord George Hamilton should be so long in making up his mind, or if he has made up his mind, why the announcement should be delayed. There may possibly be a difficulty in selecting a suitable person to follow Sir Philip Hutchins as head of the Judicial Department; but the difficulty cannot arise from a lack of competent candidates. It seems to be taken for granted that whoever the lucky individual may be he will be a lawyer and a man of Indian judicial experience. The salary attached to the departmental secretaryships at the India Office is £1,200 per annum, a nice addition to the pension of a retired judge. The pay of a member of the Council is the same, but he is not affected by the limit of age rule and his appointment lasts ten years.

SIR JAMES MACKAY.

Sir James Mackay, K.C.I.E., member of the Council of India, leaves London by to-night's mail. His visit to India will be a very short one. He expects, I hear, to be back in London towards the end of February.

THE POONA MURDERS.

I understand that a memorial to the late Mr. Walter Charles Rand has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Dulwich, and that it will be unveiled on the 2nd inst. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., as a late member of the Bombay Government, has been invited to preside over the unveiling ceremony.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The death of the Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, G.C.B. (late Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies), occurred at Belfast on Saturday, the primary cause being suppressed gout, from which he had long suffered. He joined the Civil Service after concluding his studies at Oxford, and early in his career had opportunities of exhibiting those qualities that afterwards were used to great advantage to the State. He was a member of Lord Dufferin's Mission to Syria, and he shortly afterwards accompanied the Prince of Wales on his grand tour early in the Sixties. His long and practically unbroken connection with the Colonial Department commenced in 1868, when he served as Private Secretary to the then Minister for the Colonies, the late Earl Granville. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary in 1871 and Permanent Under-Secretary in 1892, when Lord Ripon, for whom he had a great admiration, was Secretary of State for the Colonies. A Liberal of the old school and averse to Jingoism, he did not find the "pushful" policy of Lord Ripon's successor altogether congenial, and he made up his mind to retire in 1896. At Mr. Chamberlain's request, however, he cheerfully agreed to remain in office another year, but an accident he met with in entering an omnibus compelled his earlier retirement to the deep regret of the entire department. As a writer in the "Times" observes:—"It has fallen to the lot of few men who have lived, as he has lived, constantly in positions of personal intimacy with men of very different types, to have made so few enemies and to have won for themselves so warm a place in so many hearts. Everyone who knew him was fond of him, and those who did not agree with his opinions respected the conviction with which he held them. His knowledge of the world and kindly tact was appreciated by all who came in contact with him, and formed not the least of his qualifications for high departmental position." He was twice married, his first wife being daughter of the third Earl of Harewood, and sister of Lady George Hamilton. In both cases he became a widower twelve months after marriage. There was one child by each wife.

The news of Mr. Ernest Hart's death came as a surprise to all but his more intimate friends, for although it was generally known, that his health left much to be desired, few were aware that his end was so near. He died a week ago at Brighton, where he had been staying for some months. He had long suffered from diabetes, and more recently one of his feet became affected with a serious disease. Fearing the complaint would spread, his medical advisers recommended that the leg should be amputated, and this operation was performed in September. He bore his afflictions with characteristic courage and resignation. He first came prominently before the public as the special correspondent of the "Times" stationed at Sandringham during the illness of the Prince of Wales. I have heard the prince of special correspondents, Mr. Archibald Forbes, speak of Mr. Hart's work at Sandringham in terms of the highest praise, and there is no doubt that as a journalist he was "facile princeps" in his own line. But he did not confine his exertions to urging by newspaper articles other people to work; he worked himself, and worked very hard, on behalf of numerous philanthropic objects. His editorship of the "British Medical Journal" and his connection with the British Medical Association necessarily brought him into contact with the members of the faculty employed in India; but apart from this he was greatly interested in our Eastern Empire, and no one showed more pleasure than he did in the work of the Indian Section of the Great International Congress of Hygiene held in London about six years ago. His visit to India in 1894 and his vigorous address at the Sanitary Congress in Calcutta will still be fresh in the recollection of your readers. As a hard hitter and no respecter of persons he necessarily made many enemies; but he was also the possessor of a singularly wide circle of friends whom it was his pleasure to assemble once or twice every summer at his pleasant rural retreat in Hertfordshire. A Liberal in politics, attached by intellectual as well as political ties to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hart was often mentioned as a probable candidate for Parliament; it is a pity that he never sat in the House of Commons, where his services would have been most useful in many ways to the country. He was 62 years old.

Mr. G. L. Pilkington, the lay missionary, who has been killed in the fighting in Uganda, was a man of great force of character. After some experience as a schoolmaster at Harrow and Bedford, he found he had a vocation for missionary work and was accepted by the Church Missionary Society for Uganda in 1890. Not the least valuable of his labours were his translations. He also wrote a Buganda grammar, which has been of great use to our pioneering officers. Captain Villiers, Royal Horse Guards, writes of the deceased:—"Naturally a man of fine physique and constitution, he was able to stand the climate better than most. On the arrival of Sir Gerald Portal in Uganda we were all surprised to find that the Waganda chiefs could read and write, and on our crossing the Nile these chiefs sent Sir Gerald Portal written congratulations on his safe arrival. But on coming to Mengo, the capital, which is also the headquarters of the C. M. S., we soon saw the reason of the wonderful civilization to which these people had attained. Mr. Pilkingtons was the leading spirit of the C. M. S. missionaries. He was living in a neat bungalow built by the natives under his direction. Here a large number of natives of all ages had been taught to read and write. They looked up to Mr. Pilkington as their friend, and would go anywhere and do anything for him. He accompanied the Waganda, at their special request, as their chaplain, on the Onyoro expedition, living in their camp with them throughout the entire campaign, and was the cause of their abandoning all their former ideas of warfare and behaving as well as civilised troops. He was doubtless acting in the same capacity to the Protestant Waganda who have now joined Major Macdonald. It is owing to the attachment of the Protestant Waganda to men like Mr. Pilkington that we have been able to hold Uganda so easily up to the present time. In Mr. Pilkington's death the cause of civilization in Africa has received a severe blow, and England has lost a devoted servant." Mr. Pilkington was only 33 years of age.

I have also to announce the deaths of Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R.A., whose quaint pictures of bird-life will be sorely missed from the walls of the Royal Academy, and who died rather suddenly on Sunday in his sixtieth year; Mrs. Charles Cowden Clarke, the venerable and accomplished author of the first and best known of Shakespere Concordances; Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and husband of the late Mrs. Stirling, the talented actress; Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart.; Major-General John Bean; Viscountess Chetwynd; the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, well-known in political circles and an active member of the Progressive party in the London County Council; the Hon. William Gisborne, an ex-Colonial Minister; Count Delianof, Russian Minister of Public Instruction; and Comte de Warren, a writer on Indian subjects.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B Andrews, with the Overland Mails of 14th January arrived in Bombay harbour at day-light yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Mr
Brownlow, Major and Mrs
Byam, Miss
Burnett, Lt C R
Bayley, Miss
Bancroft, Miss
Bodmer, Mr A
Campbell, Mrs
Carnduff, Mr and Mrs
Cox, Mr J S
Cockburn, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr D A
Cooke, Mrs and infant
Clarke, Miss
Cecilia, Sister
Clark, Miss
Coke, Mr A J
Cooper, Mrs
Catchpole, Mr
Davies, Miss H
Dredge, Mr J A
Edwards, Capt J B
Edwards, Mrs and infant
Evans, Mr A J
Edward, Mrs H A
Edward, Mr D
Feith, Mr R W
Gladys, Mother
Gillespie, Rev and Mrs
Gold, Mr J
Gillmore, Miss
Giles, Mr G W
Hampson, Mr
Hand, Mr, Mrs, and Miss
Hunt, Miss Anna
Hall, Major
Harding, Miss
Harrison, Rev D C
Hannay, Mr and Mrs
Kiernander, Mr F D
Lord, Mr M C
Lee, Mr and Mrs S B
Lewis, Rev and Mrs E
Meade, Lt-Col Mrs J de C
Mildred, Mr C
Moore, Mr J
Maillard, Nurse
Maples, Mr J R
McEwan, Capt and Mrs
Metabhoy, Mr
Meikle, Mr
Macphail, Rev, Mrs and inft
Oldham, Mr W B
Oakshott, Mr E
Oakshott, Mr G
Pudephatt, Mr, Mrs and child
Phillips, Col C R
Pott, Miss
Peacock, Mr
Piercy, Mrs
Parkinson, Mr O
Rodocanachi, Mr
Ravenhill, Miss
Rand, Mr A H
Ramsbottom, Mr J H
Saville, Mr
Symons, Mrs
[illegible], Miss
Shaw, Miss
Sandbach, Mr and Mrs
Sleigh, Mr J W
Snape, Mr and Mrs
Saunders, Miss
Snagge, Mr
Tait, Mrs W and infant
Twiddells Mr and Mrs
Thomas, Mr G
Vakil, Miss
Vacher, Miss
Whitfield, Mrs
Wood, Mr S C G
Woods, Mr
Wood, Mr and Mrs and child
Winter, Miss
Young, Rev and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Barton, Lt-Col
Driver, Mr C H
Edridge, Mr
Hight, Mr
Hight, Mrs
Ker, Mr L B
Kemp, Mr
Lucas, Mr
McKay, Sir Jas
Muir, Mr J T
Pickering, Mr W G
Roberts, Mr D F
Smith, Mr F F
Stewart, Mr W G
Tyabji, Mr H B
Waddia, Hon H M

FROM ISMAILIA.

Esch, Mr G W
Harrison, Mr
Metaxo, Mr J
Morton, Capt

FROM PORT SAID—Macphail, Miss

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Campbell, Dr Susan
Charles, Mr F L
Ferguson, Dr
Gordon, Mrs G
Holland, Capt P
King, Mr and Mrs
Knowles, Mr C
Moss, Mr R C H
Plunkett, Mr E S L
Porter, Capt

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete, must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic likely to occur therefrom.

Amazon cable restored.

Owing to injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast, Gwadur is now entirely cut off from telegraph communication.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

THE ECLIPSE AT BUXAR.

(BY ONE WHO WAS NOT DISAPPOINTED.)

As I rattled out into the clammy Calcutta fog on Friday night, after a long day's work, to catch the last of the special trains for Buxar, the foolishness of deserting a comfortable bed for the sake of any other natural phenomenon in the world struck me rather forcibly. Arrived at Howrah, however, where all was bustle, one's spirits rose. At the new platform to the north of the yard was standing such a train of first-class carriages as I have never before seen in India. The one where I eventually found my number was built on bogies like a Pullman car, and had a corridor down the whole of one side, enabling the occupants of the various compartments to communicate with their servants' quarters at the end, and with very convenient dressing-rooms in the middle. All Calcutta, especially the masculine portion of it, seemed to be there, but everybody found his accommodation neatly ticketed off for him, so there was no crowding, and bicycles were soon securely disposed of in the special van provided for them, and we were gliding out into the darkness with a motion so easy that it reminded one of the sway of the Great Western train rather than the rattle that we have grown to suppose indissolubly associated with Indian railway travelling. Most of us were too tired for talk, and after grunting at Brown, who had turned up early and secured the bottom berth, I scrambled into my own above, and beyond being aware of the fact that we were going at unusual speed, and that the absence of vibration in the carriage was accompanied by a swing through a considerably bigger arc than I was accustomed to, noticed nothing more, until next morning, when we had an almost P. and O. scramble for tubs, and breakfast at a wayside station, where, despite the unusual demand made upon the commissariat arrangements, and the devastation wrought amongst the viands by the occupants of the special train in front of us, everything was really excellent, but the tea. By this time we had discovered that we were in a totally different climate from the one we had left behind us. The air was crisp and dry and balmy, and the warm breeze across the bright green spring crops raised one's spirits to inhale as one thought of smoky Calcutta. The railway had thoughtfully provided us with wonderful accounts of eclipses in general, and while Brown selected the questions out of Sir Norman Lockyer's series, that he meant to make his own when the supreme moment of totality should arise, Jones drew us scientific pictures of coronas and aureolas which seemed so plain that we felt sure we knew all about it. We sat upon Klein with great superiority, however, when he suggested that with such graphic illustrations available we might have stayed at home and been as well informed as by coming to see the thing for ourselves, and eventually silenced him with quotations from the railway slips that spoke with the authority of famous astronomers of the terrible awe-inspiring shadow that was to sweep down upon us and the red flames and marvellous colour effects to which no picture could do justice.

Arrived at Buxar, the first thing was to find a vantage point from which to witness the eclipse, and many were the expedients adopted for getting to the fort. A few fortunate individuals secured ticca gharries, some of us had bicycles, and one prominent Calcutta merchant was to be seen bumping gaily along in a cloud of dust on a wonderful country conveyance, something between an ekka and a costermonger's cart, the pony, however, a shade smaller than the donkey. The roads were thronged with crowds of country people, all in to see the *tamasha.* One suddenly realised where the Calcutta chupprassy comes from. For there he was, good humoured and happy in tens of thousands, walking along with a big stick or carrying a couple of baskets attached to a pole and each containing bottles in which to carry back Ganges water to his home. Afterwards, when we went over the river bank, we found the ground strewn with masses of black hair, so the sacerdotal barber must have been in request, but so far from the terror we had been promised the occasion seemed rather a festive one than the reverse. Looking down from the rampart of the ruined fort a wonderful sight of bathing multitudes presented itself, and later, as the eclipse progressed, the shouting of dirges almost drowned the lusty efforts of the blowers of conch shells. Whether a quarter of a million people were there, as one official estimated, or only a lakh and a-half., as another surmised, I am not able to say, but whatever the actual numbers the gathering was a very striking one.

It was hot when the round black disc of the moon first began creeping over the sun, but gradually it grew cooler and the light less fierce, and shady corners were less at a premium. Everybody was armed with some kind of apparatus or another, from bits of smoked glass and goggles to opera glasses that burnt one's eyes through the blackest of spectacles. The wisest of us was the man who had constructed a kind of camera obscura out of two Government House invitation cards, and a pinhole, and who was accordingly saved from the necessity of looking at the [illegible] all. At last, however, [illegible] completely covered [illegible] interest, for the [illegible] was to sweep through [illegible] All that we actually [illegible] bit of bright rim, [illegible] gloom. There was [illegible] however, and the [illegible] complete. Just [illegible] Executive Engineer's [illegible] compound of the [illegible] who declares he afterwards saw them moving off to roost, the fact that the light of the period of totality was sufficient to enable him to do this shows how incomplete was the darkness. Venus came out for a short time, but the sky remained greenish blue throughout, and the man who came to paint the eclipse and had brought an electric light to illuminate his canvass found he could see quite well enough without such help. The most striking feature was perhaps the purple light and heavy shadows we noticed just before totality commenced, but thereafter, as a spectacle, the phenomenon, though exceedingly interesting, certainly fell short of what we had been led to expect. There were no colours of any kind, the corona appearing as a white halo round the black body of the moon. The red flaming prominences, too, took a good pair of binoculars to see. The straight white streamers shooting into space from the corona, however, were very remarkable, and when a sudden burst of blazing light from the lower view of the sun, as the moon moved forward, brought the all-too-short phenomenon to a close, one felt one had at least seen something one had never seen before and was never likely to see again. On the way back in the train, it is true, Jones declared he would not walk across the street another time to see an eclipse, and Brown made up his mind that he need not write out his answers to Sir Norman Lockyer's questions; but upon the whole we came to the conclusion that the trip had [illegible] worth taking and that we had [illegible] air [illegible] last us for a week. As I passed through the Buxar refreshment rooms I asked the manager how many people he had served, and he said that between nine hundred and a thousand breakfasts and tiffins had, so far as he had been able to count, been disposed of, but that it would not be until later that it would be possible to say exactly. When one came to see the seething mass of humanity, however, that crowded into the mail train that night, one was tempted to think that Viceregal hospitality, nevertheless, the estimate probably erred on the side of moderation. An excellent night's rest on the way back, and a really capital cup of tea in the cold morning twilight at Burdwan, and we were hurrying on to the platform at Howrah to make room for the Viceroy's train, which followed us. As we drove over the Howrah Bridge, even Jones admitted that eclipse or no eclipse it did a man good to get him out of Calcutta and up to Behar; and upon the whole, I think there will be few of us who regret having been beguiled by the astronomer's romance. For the rest I hear that very successful observations have been made and that valuable scientific results are expected.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING INSTRUCTIONS.

ENTRY FOR SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY 1898.

Ship's Boats Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Mr W J Harris
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr George W Silvester
H M S Plassy's Cutter	Comdr A B Prance
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk

Course No. 5—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 8·78 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats	Entered by.
Coralie	Mr C E Byrne
Teal	Mr W Murray
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards
Lorna	Mr M P Baird
Midget	Officers, R A
Maud	Major H D Olivier

Course No. 13—From Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. (Three times round). Length of course 5 miles.

Yachts Race—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Chita	Mr E Comber
Melody	Mr J B E Macbeth
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No. 5.—As above.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. of the 28th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Time occupied in transmission. Mins.
Turkey	28	1	50 p.m.	1	4
Teheran	28	3	5 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. 28th January 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Karachi	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Madras	[illegible]	38	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR delivered two important speeches this week to his constituents in East Manchester. One was on home and foreign politics, and the other on the army. He said everyone knew that the time of next session was largely mortgaged to a measure of local government for Ireland and to army reform. The measure for Ireland would involve on the part of the Imperial Exchequer a very large amount of expense, which he might roughly call £700,000, a sum to which Ireland had no claim in the sense that it was a money debt due to her; but he felt certain that the Government would be supported in giving even that vast annual sum if thereby some great advantage of public policy could be obtained—the advantage that Ireland should receive a measure of local government on as broad a basis as that which had already been conferred on England and Scotland. Of the war on the Indian North-West frontier, he said we seemed to be involved with uncivilised tribes in a struggle which, when finished, would produce no apparent or tangible results for the Empire. We must see that those within our own frontier were protected; we must see that these tribes, while we did not desire to interfere with them, should not be interfered with by other people; and, in order to be able to fulfil our treaty obligations to defend the Ameer of Afghanistan from attack, we must have command of the necessary military routes through these great mountain barriers. If the tribes would abstain from outrages, we desired to leave them to their own devices.

Proceeding to speak of China, Mr. Balfour said he had no startling revelations to make. Our interests in that country were commercial and trading interests and not territorial interests. Territory, in so far as it was not necessary to supply a base for possible warlike operations, was a disadvantage rather than an advantage. Inasmuch as of British trade there was eighty per cent. of that of the whole world, we had a special claim to see that the policy of that country was not directed to the discouragement of foreign trade for all the world alike. We must see to the possible pressure by any foreign Government in China to make regulations adverse to us and favourable to them, or to dot the coast with stations over which they had complete control, and through which they, by means of Customs barriers, might not let the trade of the world permeate freely. In neither of these ways would the Government let the trade of this country be injured. When we conquered a nation from uncivilisation, we, unlike other nations, opened it to the trade of the whole world, and that was our policy in China as in other parts of the world.

The strike in the engineering trade is slowly breaking down, so far as Edinburgh and Leith are concerned. On Wednesday about 250 men were at work, and the likelihood is that many others will shortly accept the employers' terms of service. On the other hand, in the monthly report issued from the head office of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, it is stated that the men are still holding together in fine style, that reports from the provinces are of an encouraging character so far as their solidity is concerned, and that there is no break on either side.

In the Court of Session this week a jury, under the Lord Justice Clark, concluded the trial of an action in which four members of a church choir in Clydebank sued six cyclists for damages in respect of personal injuries. On 28th November 1896, the pursuers were returning from a Gospel temperance meeting at Old Kilpatrick when they were run into by the cyclists. The jury by a majority found the pursuers entitled to £400 damages as against four of the defenders, and divided the sum awarded in certain proportions amongst the successful litigants.

The public are at last to have an opportunity of inspecting the State Rooms in Kensington Palace, where the Queen was born; and her Majesty has handed over the old palace at Kew to the administration of the national Botanic Gardens.

The first of the new batch of bye-elections was decided on Wednesday, when the Radicals retained the vacant seat at Plymouth by 5,936 to 5,302 votes, Mr. Mendl thus becoming Mr. Harrison's successor. At York, where the polling took place yesterday, the candidature of Sir C. Furness—a member of the Engineering Employers' Federation—has been vehemently attacked by Mr. John Burns, and Mr. Keir Hardie even advised his group of followers to vote for Lord Charles Beresford. Lord Emlyn and his son, Mr. Hugh Campbell, are standing as the Unionist candidates for Cricklade and Pembrokeshire respectively, against Lord E. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Wynford Philipps. The Hon. F. W. Lambton is contesting South-East Durham against Alderman Richardson.

The question of Army Reform is dealt with this week by Lord Chelmsford, who protests against any extension of the linked battalion system, "Reform" and an ex-sergeant, who suggest various changes, by Lord Euston, who would return to long service, and by Sir Arthur Haliburton, who replies at some length to the critics of the present system. Mr. Balfour has made some reference to military matters at Manchester, and the Commander-in-Chief has been recommending an Army career to an audience of boys at Westminster. The policy of the War Office in regard to the Channel Islanders is denounced by a correspondent signing himself "Haro."

The Royal Commissioners on the Irish Land Acts have come to a unanimous decision, but its nature is not yet revealed.—At a meeting in Dublin to support the proposal of a Roman Catholic University, a letter from Mr. Lecky was read advising that joint secular education should continue to be given at the existing institutions.—A weekly newspaper in the Irish language has been started.

The inquest on the great City fire ended on Wednesday, when a majority of the jury declared the disaster to have been wilfully caused by some persons unknown.—At a fire in Glasgow on Friday an explosion occurred by which four firemen lost their lives.—Lord Leighton's "Day Dream," and other valuable pictures have been destroyed by a fire in Oxfordshire.

The Law Courts were reopened on Tuesday, when the Court of Appeal reversed a decision of Mr. Justice Kekewich by which a payment of interest nine days late was declared to be "punctual."

The values of British imports and exports last month were 3·2 and 4·9 per cent. respectively below the values for December, 1896. The imports for the whole of 1897 were 2·1 per cent. in value over those of 1896; but the year's exports show a decrease of 2·4 per cent.

There is little news from China this week. It is announced from Pekin that the Chinese Government has rejected the proposals for a Russian guaranteed loan. It is added that China has ceded Kiao-chau to Germany for fifty years. Germany had demanded that the term should be ninety years. It is reported that the British Government propose to guarantee the proposed British-Chinese loan.

A bill is about to be introduced into the Canadian Parliament authorising a plebiscite throughout the Dominion on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Provinces of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Ontario have already voted in favour of prohibition; but jurisdiction was claimed for Federal authority, and the question was only recently settled by the Courts.

News has been received at Zanzibar from Major Macdonald, in Uganda, dated December 19, to the effect that there has been serious fighting near Lubwas Usoga, in which his brother, Lieutenant Macdonald, and the missionary, Mr. Pilkington, have been killed. More troops are being dispatched to the scene of the fighting.

It is evident that the military authorities intend to make this year's campaign in the Soudan decisive one. More British troops are being sent to Egypt, including, it is said, the 1st Grenadier Guards. The Dervishes are massing at Metemmeh and Shendy.

The [illegible] monopoly in the sale of spirituous liquors [illegible] about to be introduced, occasions a great [illegible] St. Petersburg, where about 12,000 persons will be thrown out of employment, and where, it is also said, many licensed victuallers will be ruined.

The Court-martial on Major Esterhazy, accused by M. Mathieu Dreyfus of having been the writer of the memoranda on which ex Captain Dreyfus was convicted of selling State secrets to a foreign Power, has resulted in acquittal.

A leading newspaper in Madrid expresses apprehensions of a conflict with the United States, and urges the Government to take precautionary measures.

The Obituary list this week includes the names of Sir Robert Meade, late Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. Stacy Marks, R.A.; Commander Henry James, almost the oldest officer of the Navy; Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*; Mr. George L. Pilkington, the missionary to Uganda; Sir C. H. Gregory, civil engineer; Sir Joseph Terry, chairman of Lord Charles Beresford's committee at York; Sir Archibald Dunbar, Sir W. H. Wyatt, the Dowager Lady Dillon, Lieutenant-General J. D. Hall, Major-General J. W. F. Bean, Colonel S. C. Kyle, the Hon. W. Gisborne, formerly of New Zealand, and Mr. A. Prichard, F.R.C.S.

MUSLIMS AND THE BRITISH RAJ.

A meeting of the Muslim Patriotic League was held on Jan 9 at 66 Chancery-lane, in order to consider the question of British rule in India. The chair was occupied by Mr Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad who in opening the proceedings said at a time when serious attacks were being made upon Imperial rule in India it was the duty of all loyal subjects of the Queen who sincerely appreciated her government to come forward and freely bear testimony to the beneficent character and impartial spirit of that Government. No one objected to any fair criticism of the measures of the Government; but it was essential that all such criticisms should be made in a friendly and brotherly spirit, and not in a mercenary or spiteful manner—Professor M Baraku Tulla said the talk of driving the English from India when the huge masses were perfectly loyal was merely fulsome nonsense. He moved:—

That this meeting of the Muslim Patriotic League, has no sympathy with the revolutionary resolution recently passed at the Conference held in Bloomsbury and reaffirms its loyal support to the British rule in India, because, situated as India is at the present time it is under that rule alone that the peaceful progress of the country is at all possible; and that this meeting again expresses its deep conviction that the withdrawal of the Queen's government from India would be a great disaster, because, though the Indian Muslims would be quite competent to take care of themselves in any emergency, it would give rise to a struggle for supremacy among various Indian communities so furious and prolonged that it would plunge the whole country into the darkest anarchy and the most cruel bloodshed.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. Ahmedullah who spoke of the bad influence the howling of so-called representatives of India would have at a time when all sections were united in doing honour to the Indian soldiers who were nobly doing their duty side by side with their English comrades. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr Dadabhai Naoroji writes with reference to the above meeting:—

Mr. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, who occupied the chair at the League was sitting on my left hand at the Conference held at Montague Mansions on Dec. 21 when I moved my resolution, and the proposer of the resolution at the League was also I believe present at the Conference. A Mohammedan gentleman Mr. H. [illegible] Kazil supported my resolution and a number of Mohammedan gentlemen were present. My resolution was circulated some days before the Conference and at the meeting I. had opposition and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad writes:—As Mr. Naoroji says, there were other Moslems present. Some of them, no doubt, were his political followers but there were also others who [illegible] were his opponents, it is to their credit that they held their peace [illegible] trying [illegible]. Such a Moslem [illegible] tleman, full of [illegible] indignation against the spirit of the meeting, had burst forth into speech, and proposed a rejection of the motion he would have met with very little success. Mr. Naoroji has great experience in the art of constitutional juggling.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

GERMANY AND KIAO-CHAU BAY.

IT was officially announced in Berlin on January 10 that the lease to Germany by the Chinese Government of Kiao-chau Bay extends over ninety-nine years. The Berlin *Post* states that before the occupation of Kiao-chau the British Government was sounded as to the attitude it would assume, and that no objection to the German action has been raised in London. Several companies have been formed in Berlin, Hamburg, and other German cities (it would appear from a *Standard* telegram) to take advantage, as soon as possible, of the opportunities offered to German industry and commerce by the China-German Treaty, and negotiations for a new China-German Commercial Treaty will begin soon. Some surprise was caused by the fact that Admiral Diederich's proclamation speaks of a Governor "Tschj" and of a Brigadier-General "Tsai." It now appears that the two German naval captains Stubenrauch and Zeye, whose names no Chinaman can pronounce, were meant. The new postcards, stamps, &c., for Kiao-chau have been made by simply printing the word "China" on the ordinary German ones. The German Government continues to disseminate elaborate protestations of the peaceful intentions by which it has been animated in its enterprise in China. It is being discerned (so telegrams from the German capital state) that the retention of Kiau-chau will involve considerable expenditure. The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 7:—

An understanding now exists between Russia and Germany. But this does not mean that this was the case in the first phases of the Kiao-chau affair, as over zealous Government organs here pretended. If I am rightly informed, things developed as follows:—The Emperor William informed the Tsar personally of the occupation. His Russian Majesty in turn replied, his answer being more or less colourless. The Russian Cabinet, however, was unpleasantly surprised, and let these feelings be understood in Berlin. Russia since 1895 had recognised the German right to gain a foothold in China, in recognition of her services to China in the Japanese war; but she regarded Kiao-chau as within her sphere of interest. She claimed, moreover, to possess there certain rights of anchorage granted her by China. This led to negotiations with the Russian Cabinet, which were carried on in a very friendly spirit, and were considerably facilitated by a renewed personal exchange of opinion between the Emperor William and the Tsar, the former having again taken the initiative. Russia then also mediated between China and Germany, and the peculiar form of the cession of Kiao-chau on lease was the result. This is why such great satisfaction prevails here with regard to the final conclusions of the agreement. With China alone Germany would long since have settled. The real success is the happy conclusion of the negotiations with Russia, which does credit to Herr von Bulow.

Two German warships sailed from Suez, on Jan. 8, for China.

In order to provide for regular communication between Kiao-chau and Shanghai, the German Admiralty has chartered for the purpose two German trading steamers engaged in the Chinese coasting service.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphed, on Jan. 7.—"The Chinese Government has rejected the proposals for a Russian guaranteed loan." The Russian military adviser engaged by the Chinese Government last year has arrived in Pekin, with three subalterns. The *Times* of Jan. 10 published a message from Hong Kong to the effect that "a high Russian official" had departed from the capital of China en route for Canton "to discuss certain matters with the Viceroy, who has been ordered to agree to the demands formulated."

Of all the wild and startling rumours afloat in St. Petersburg (says a *Times'* telegram), the latest and strangest appears in the paper called the *World's Echoes*, which learns that Berlin diplomatists are seriously discussing the question of an international congress on East Asiatic affairs, to be held, of all places in the world, at Moscow, because that city is the nearest to Japan, Korea, and China, each of which would send delegates. This paper also learns in Berlin there is talk of the possibility of a "Russo-Turkish war" as the result of the never-ceasing intrigues of England in the Balkan Peninsula.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, in a despatch dated Jan. 4, states:—

In a long article upon Anglo-Russian relations, the *Novosti* to-day, referring to the idea of a rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia, which it has repeatedly advocated in its columns, says that the realisation of this idea is prevented by the conduct of European, and particularly British, diplomacy, which influences the Russians against the British people, notwithstanding the high esteem in which they hold them, and the wish of the Russians to maintain the most friendly relations with the British nation. British diplomacy (proceeds the article) has invented, and persistently maintains, a system of surprises, thus introducing elements of friction into all matters of foreign policy, as was done in the Armenian question, during the Turco-Greek peace negotiations, and in Crete, and as is now in the case in regard to the affairs of the Far East; and yet Great Britain is a highly-civilised country, richer than any other in notable politicians and men of science, for which reason she should well understand the fundamental bases of humanitarian and international relations, and should know that the present distribution of population over the various parts of the globe cannot last indefinitely and that the existing civilisation of the world no longer admits of the realisation of the dreams of universal domination. Now all this does not prevent Great Britain from making continued attempts at annexation, while she will not tolerate the imitation of her example by others. In this connection the *Novosti* blames Great Britain for showing hostility to what it describes as the realisation of imperative necessities, such as that existing for Germany of settling her enormous surplus population in distant countries, as Africa and China, and for Russia of securing beforehand in the Pacific a "point d'appui" for the development of her commerce and industry which she anticipates in that region from the completion of the Siberian Railway. The journal proceeds to quote an extraordinary letter, which the editor has received from London, dated Dec. 29. In this letter, which is signed "Lowther Bridger," the writer declares that the settlement of affairs in the Far East is solely a matter for Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Australia, and that Germany, France, and Russia had much better occupy themselves with their own internal affairs than expose themselves to disillusion and future misfortune. After complaining of the provocative tone of this letter, the "Novosti" concludes by expressing the wish that British diplomacy may in future be marked by more foresight and moderation in its aspirations, and by greater tolerance in regard to other Powers which merely take what is necessary to them, while Great Britain seizes hundreds of islands and thousands of strips of land in all parts of the world, which she has not even sufficient land or sea forces to protect.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British Ambassador to Russia, who had been in England on three month's leave of absence, left London on Jan. 5, travelling direct to St. Petersburg to resume his duties.

The *Daily News* of Jan. 10 published an "interview" with Mr. Syromiatnikov, who has recently returned from a visit to China, Korea, and Russian Siberia. He was a member of the Russian mission which recently proceeded to China under the leadership of Count Ouchtomski. Mr. Syromiatnikov, together with other members of the mission, was twice received in audience by the Emperor of China, and had many opportunities of conversing with the leading Chinese statesmen in Pekin. Dr. Markoff, who spent two years on a commercial mission in China, was also present at the interview, and endorsed all that Mr. Syromiatnikov had to say as to Russian policy in the Far East:—

Russian policy (said Mr. Syromiatnikov) seems to be altogether misunderstood in England. We do not desire to partition China. On the contrary, we wish to maintain her integrity. We wish to develop China; we do not want to grab any portion of it. All talk about conquering is nonsense. No European nation can conquer China. Europeans may for a time rule China, but their power will be only temporary. China has been ruled before by foreign races, but the Chinese have always absorbed them in the end, and they have disappeared. Western Europeans do not understand the Chinese. You judge them by your standard of civilisation, a standard which is utterly foreign to Chinese feelings and customs. We understand the Chinese, and this is the great advantage which we enjoy in dealing with affairs in the Far East. We Russians are at bottom Orientals. We do not belong to the Western World. We have had close relations with the Chinese over since the first Mongol invasion in 1224, and we naturally understand their modes of thought and sympathise with their views. To you the Chinaman is a foreigner and a barbarian; to us he is a kinsman. We recognise in him a brother. He has not adopted himself to Western civilisation as we have, but nevertheless, he is kin to us. The Chinese feel this themselves, and you will find they will much more eagerly turn for assistance to Russia than to any other Power. I will tell you a little anecdote which illustrates this point. When Li Hung Chang was in Moscow he was shown the pictures of the old Czars dressed in their long Byzantian robes. "But," he exclaimed, "these are Chinamen! How could you Russians, being Chinese, learn to make tramways and railways? That I do not understand." The Chinese are a cultured race, they are not barbarians. They have their own code of morals, their own standards of right and wrong, to which they are much more faithful than what most Europeans are to theirs. They are a law-abiding, peaceful, industrious people. In reality China is not an autocracy; it is a great democratic nation. Each village governs itself, without let or interference. The whole of China is governed on the principle of local self-government. There are huge tracts of country with dense populations where law and order are maintained without the aid of a single policeman or soldier. All this the Russians comprehend and appreciate, and the other European nations do not. We regard the Chinaman as being of the same nature as ourselves; for you the pigtail is an impassable barrier. Russia's mission in China is to introduce into that vast empire the material advantages of Western civilisation. In moral and spiritual spheres we have nothing to teach them. The Peter the Great of China will have to be a Chinaman. And it seems to me that Russia's policy is one which should especially be supported by England. English and Russian interests in China are identical, and much trouble might be avoided if the two nations would recognise that this is the case. Russia is the European blockhouse. We are the outpost of civilisation standing between Europe and the teeming millions of China. We are the link between Asia and Europe, and it is on us that the duty of dealing with the Chinese first falls. At present there is no frontier between Russia and China. Chinese come into Siberia and we go into China without restriction. In all our Siberian towns we have an increasing population of Chinese; in the Amur provinces, for instance, no fewer than 23,000 Chinese have settled there. The mixing of the races is already beginning. I am sorry to see an inclination in England to regard Japan as an ally. You do not know the Japanese. They are not a great people. They have simply a veneer of civilisation. They have always been copyists; it used to be China they imitated; now it is the Western nations. But you must remember that feudalism has only been abolished thirty years in Japan. In China it was done away with hundreds of years ago. Next year the treaties of extra-territoriality fall in, and then you will find out your mistake. Japanese prisons are places which are hardly fit to keep animals in. They are cages and dens, not houses. If you count on Japan as an ally, you make a great mistake. Japan is an exotic flower of civilisation (Dr. Markoff remarked). It has developed rapidly, it will die as quickly. China compared with Japan is a hardy oak which has grown slowly, but is all the stronger for its gradual growth.

To those who are familiar with Prince Ouchtomsky's book and other Russian writings on the Mission of Russia in the Far East, these statements will not be new, but some of the considerations set forth have been ignored in some recent discussions of the China and Japan question.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN: AN ANSWER TO MR. GREENWOOD.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 10, regrets that Mr. Frederick Greenwood's "eminently sagacious and probable" forecast of events in the Far East contained an attack upon the Japanese nation. Mr. Wilson, having cited the provocation the Japanese had for their grievous excesses at Port Arthur, instances Napoleon's massacre of 4,000 Turks at Jaffa, the storming of Badajoz, the retaliation effected by such men as Neill and Nicholson in the Indian Mutiny days, the Russian treatment of the French prisoners taken in the retreat from Moscow, and Skobeleff's massacre of 8000 men and women at Geok Tepe in 1881, to "at least prove that the whole Japanese nation cannot be regarded as murderous savages because acts were committed by their soldiers which have been repeatedly paralleled in civilised armies." Mr. Wilson continues:—

Nor will the argument that Asiatics cannot be our allies stand. The Amir of Afghanistan is our nominal ally to-day. We employ Asiatics in our Indian Army, and in 1878 we even proposed to use them in Europe. We have yet to learn that the pagan Goorkha is a more civilized being than the pagan Japanese. We did not scruple in the past to use Asiatics against the French in India, and they, too, employed Asiatics against us. France had Algerian troops engaged in the war of 1870-1 and no one cried shame—except the Germans, against whom they were fighting. Russia has many Asiatics in her army, and certainly the Japanese is not more cruel than is the average Cossack. Moreover at the present time the Powers of Europe are ready enough to use savage allies against us. Can any one doubt that, if there was serious trouble between France and England, France would hesitate to egg Menelik on against us, as in the past she egged on Tippoo Sahib? Nations when they are fighting for life and death do not stick at colour. Even in the United States, in the face of extraordinary prejudices, negro soldiers were employed by the North when the cause of the North was in danger. And if Japan is not be our friend she must be our enemy. The probabilities are that she will endeavour to obtain assurances from England, and if she fails in obtaining them will come to terms with the Power which she recognises as her real foe. Financially weak, she cannot stand alone, or arm on her present scale for ever. With a courage, a wisdom, an insight which do credit to her statesmen and people, she has been preparing for a great struggle. But a coalition, such as now seem to exist, can, and will strike her down, if it cannot "square" her before her armaments are completed. Are we to stand by and look on because we fear being "outlawed"? We are outlaws already, or should be if certain gentlemen on the Continent could have their way. Or are we to put in our battleships and cruisers to sink the battleships and cruisers of a Power whose interests are our interests, with whom we have no cause of quarrel, assisting thereby Powers, plainly our rivals if not our secret enemies? On the other hand, with England the ally of Japan, our position would be so strong as to render war most improbable. If we are not going to range ourselves on the side of Japan, how without surrendering our Empire and our trade, are we to stand up against the Dual Alliance reinforced by Japan? Mr. Greenwood has always preached the doctrine of wise preparation for war, but he well knows the uncertain and hesitating policy of British statesmen and of the British democracy in the matter of armaments. Strong though our Navy is, it would be tried to the very utmost by a struggle with France and Russia, and, if Japan were against us, our position would be almost hopeless. Nor is it evident that a close agreement between England and Japan would be followed by "incendiary and warlike operations" in the East. Japan has before now shown admirable restraint; if the status quo be assured she can wait her time just as we can.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W H Moreland, BCS	Capt L E Elliot
Mr R W Carlyle, BCS	Capt H J Roche
Mr T Millar, BCS	Capt S G Radcliffe
Mr C L Crole, BCS	Capt R E Tomlin
Mr J W Callaghan, B	Capt P R Legg
Mr W Troup, B	Lieut R P Jackson
Mr E F Dozey, B	Lieut W A Fraser
Mr F A Dashwood, Bo CS	Vet-Capt W R Haggar
Major K S Davison	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr M B Comber, B 6 mos	Lt-Col W H C Wyllie, till Feb 28
Mr A J V Palmer, B, 1 mo	Major J R Sandwith, 14 days
Mr J R Drummond, B, till Oct 31	Major C A S Montgomery, 2 mos
Mr L R Smith, B 6 mos	Capt C S Williams, 3 mos
Mr C A Bell, B, 6 mos	Lt R de L Faunce, 1 mo
Mr H G Tayler, B 3 days	Lt F L Orman, 2 mos
Mr G A Saviette, B, 4 mos	

Lt D H Cameron, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Brereton, B	Capt A W de Wilton
Mr W P von der Horst, B	Capt H I E Palmer
Mr T A Pearson, B	Capt W L Boswell
Mr W Vaughan, B	Lieut B M L Brodhurst
Mr H G S Savory, B	Lieut D H McNeile
Mr T C Wilson, B	Lieut R E Bond
Mr H G Tayler, B	Lieut F V L Pritchard
Major H M Temple	Sub-Condr Charles Wilson
Major C E Johnson	

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 11, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Gen. Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir Francis William Maclean, Knt., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Calcutta, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

India Staff Corps.—Captains to be Major:—E. Eustace, B. G. Iremonger, Brevet Major A. H. Clack-Kennedy, H. E. Porter. Lieutenants to be Captains:—E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., H. C. Ricketts, L. A. Forbes, C. O. O. Tanner, H. L. Fleming, P. B. B. Forster, C. H. Williams, A. B. Sangster, F. T. Stewart, A. F. Jamieson, H. G. Bean, H. J. M. Macandrew, J. M. Orchard, A. G. Bolton. To be Lieutenant:—Sec. Lieut. J. L. Smith. To be Second Lieutenants:—Sec. Lieut. W. K. Bourne, from the Unattached List; Sec. Lieut. J. C. Simpson, from the Unattached List. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—L. F. Jenkins, W. D. [illegible], H. I. Cheyne, J. A. Baird, J. L. Dougherty, D. L. Southworth, C. G. Ames, H. J. Colson, J. G. Jennings, P. H. M. Taylor and F. W. Bes.

Indian Medical Service.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Surgeon-Colonels—Bengal Establishment:—B Franklin, C I E, G M B Davis, M D, D S O. Bombay Establishment:—G W R Hay, M D, R Caldecott. Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels—Bengal Establishment:—A S Reid. (The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 22, 1897). Bombay Establishment:—J S Wilkins, D S O, W A Barren.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—Senior Assistant-Surgeons with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain:—Madras Establishment:—S Rebeiro, C Easden, W Church. First-class Assistant Surgeons, to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant: Madras Establishment:—D T Baker. Bombay Establishment:—A X Dias, V X Lobo, G D Lobo.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants:—Infantry: O F L W Cuffe, L D Horne.

The date of retirement from the service of Brig-Surg Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been altered to June 9, 1897.

The date of removal from the Service of Capt. G. F. Burrows, Indian Staff Corps, has been altered to Dec 24, 1897.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Capt R D Bariton, Indian Staff Corps, to be a deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Capt H T King, whose tenure has expired; Major G A Williams, South Staffordshire Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen C Tucker, C B, commanding a first-class district.—*London Gazette*.

AN ANTI-OPIUM PROTEST.

THE members of the representative board of the Anti-opium societies met at breakfast on Jan. 12 at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, D.D., Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge. There were present also the Rev. Arnold Foster, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., the Rev. E. O. Williams, Dr. Maxwell, Mr. Gibson, Mr. J. Rowntree, Dr. Chalmers, and Mr. W. B. Sloan.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, alluded to the responsibilities of the British Government in permitting the odious trade to continue, and appealed to the meeting to enter a very strong protest against the finding of the recent Royal Commission on the opium trade.—The Rev. E. O. Williams read a letter from Archdeacon Wolfe, who was unable to be present and said that it was a very sad reflection for missionaries, that during the reign of the Queen 260,000 tons of opium had been imported into China.—The Rev. Arnold Foster, who had been for twenty years a missionary in China, in connection with the London Missionary Society, criticised in strong terms the report of the recent commission on opium-smoking in India. It had been said by some people that the result of that commission was a death blow to the anti-opium societies, but he was convinced that it would, on the contrary be the death blow to the opium trade. Japan, he said, had given practical proof of her opinion of the opium trade by never allowing an ounce of it into the country unless it was for medicinal purposes. He appealed to the clergy of all denominations to unite in common action against the decision of the commission with a view to the whole question being re-opened by the judges of the English bench. Prebendary Webb-Peploe then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting after hearing statements as to the effect of the opium habit in China from trustworthy Englishmen long resident there and intimately versed in the social life of its people is profoundly moved by the vast extent of the vice disclosed and the irresistible evidence of the moral and physical ruin which ever dogs its footsteps. It is clear that the growth of the poppy is spreading more and more throughout the Empire, and that the home supplies are gradually excluding Indian opium. We submit that these facts only enhance the responsibility of our country. By fostering and enforcing the opium trade for the sake of revenue, Great Britain has been the main factor in breaking down such barriers as formerly existed in China against the spread of this fatal vice. We call on our countrymen, before it is too late to stop this unrighteous and demoralising traffic, and to let their influence at last tell in favour of justice and good will to this ancient and afflicted people." The resolution on being seconded, by Mr. W. B. Sloan was adopted unanimously.—A second resolution to the effect that questions should be reopened in the House of Commons and that every effort should be made to bring the immoral trade to an end was also unanimously adopted.

MR. BALFOUR ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MR. A. J. Balfour, M.P., speaking on Jan. 10, at Manchester, said the voluntary Schools Act of last Session would prove of the greatest advantage to the people of England; whilst the Workmen's Compensation Act would greatly benefit the workmen at the same time that it was fair to the employers. The time of Parliament in the coming Session would be largely occupied with the proposals of the Government with reference to Army reform and to the re-construction of the system of Local Government in Ireland. Although they were, of course, as strongly as ever opposed to anything in the nature of Home Rule, they desired to place the administration of local affairs in Ireland on as sound a footing as in England and Scotland, but if the subvention of some £700,000 per annum which they proposed to give in aid of Irish local taxation could not be applied so as to secure broad, free, and uncontrolled Local Government without endangering the legitimate interests of any class, the project would have to be abandoned. Turning to foreign affairs, Mr. Balfour said:—It is the peculiarity—I do not know whether I ought to say the fortunate peculiarity—of this country that we cannot confine our case within the four seas, and that a speech from a minister of the Crown which is devoted to domestic legislation, past and future, and to that alone, must necessarily afford a very incomplete survey of the national situation. I, therefore, now turn from domestic to foreign affairs—(cheers)—and I ask you to follow me briefly through the condition of some of the most important of the question now occupying our attention. Such is the nature of our Empire, so vast, so varied are the interests with which we have to deal, that it hardly seems possible that I should address you upon the same class of foreign affairs in successive years. I came here in January, 1896. My first speech after the General Election was on the topic of Venezuela and the controversy it is to be called, with our kindred across the Atlantic. I came here and spoke to you in January, 1897, and lo! the centre of interest was transferred from America to Africa, and every man was thinking, and thinking alone, of the events going on in the southern portion of that great continent. I speak to you now in 1898, and we have moved, and as we move from America to Africa, so now the centre of interest has moved from Africa to Asia. I know, indeed, that there is a most important and anxious negotiation going on with regard to West Africa between France and us, but that is a question under diplomatic consideration, and greatly as it interests you, and greatly as it interests me, I think that no good purpose would be served by saying anything about it on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

Well, I pursue my course eastward and would have liked to have touched for one moment on Egypt, but I have something to say with regard to the countries yet further on our voyage, and I therefore abstain from any statement with regard to Egypt and the Sudan. I cannot, however, be silent about India and that long-protracted struggle on the North-West frontier. I think I am right in saying that our war on the North-West frontier has been the occasion of a good deal of dissatisfaction, even on the part of those who recognise its necessity. And I am not surprised. There has been a great loss of valuable life. There is nothing, so to speak, to show for it on the surface. We seem to be involved in interminable petty warfare with uncivilised tribes, which when it is finished, will produce no apparent or tangible results for the Empire or for any of the great classes contained therein. And yet undoubtedly this was a war of necessity, undoubtedly this was a war of defence; and even this war, forced upon us as it was, has produced, among other compensations, a consciousness that the valour and enterprise of British and native troops is what it has been in the past, and even the tremendous strain to which they have been subjected has not shaken them in the least. (Cheers.) I do not know how far this country realises the special and exceptional difficulties with which our troops, British and native—I would not dissociate them for one moment in this matter—have had to contend. But I can tell you upon the highest authority that the difficulties have been in this case even greater, much greater, than they were in the Afghan war of 1879-80, of which all of you who have read Lord Roberts's delightful volumes have in your minds probably most vivid recollections. You must conceive our men bound and hemmed and barred in precipitous valleys in which there is no road, where the climatic conditions are of the most trying description, and where the means of meeting those climatic conditions are from the necessities of the case of the most limited order. You must imagine them scantily provided, with a vastly superior force of mountaineers lining the sides of these valleys, armed with rifles of precision, having learned to use these rifles as well as the best trained European can possibly use them, and firing from a position of absolute security upon our men in the open. And you must further remember that our own troops had not even the consolation, or rarely had the consolation, of meeting their foes in the open and having a good fight. Now, it is not easy in imagination for us here to put ourselves in the place of those who are fighting our battles in India; but I have made it my business to inquire into this matter, and I can tell you that there never was a case in which more gratitude was owing by us at home to those serving us abroad, and that never have there been more strenuous deeds of arms done by British forces than have been done in this half-obscure warfare on the North-West frontier. (Cheers.)

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

But you would perhaps ask me when this is over, when this loss of life, of valuable life, has been brought to a close—What is the policy which the Government mean to pursue? (Hear, hear.) There have been infinite squabbles with regard to the rival merits of what is known as the forward policy or the backward policy in India. These ancient shibboleths seem to me to be obsolete in the present case. (Hear, hear.) I do not myself think that when the problem itself is understood we in this country shall find ourselves divided into opposite camps upon this matter. We have no desire—let this be distinctly understood—we have no desire to interfere with the independent tribal organisation or the domestic affairs of these frontier tribes. We do not wish to bring them under our direct rule. We do not wish to substitute for their own tribal laws and customs our laws, however superior they might be. There are three objects before us. We must, in the first place, protect those who are within our own frontier. Those for whose lives and property we are directly responsible we must preserve from the predatory raids of these tribesmen. That is the first duty of a sovereign Power, that is the first duty of a Government calling itself civilised. The second object which we must secure is that these tribes, while we do not desire to interfere with them, shall not be interfered with by other people. The third object is one which arises out of treaty obligations, made oddly enough, not by the Conservative party, which, broadly speaking, may be said to have represented the forward policy, but by our opponents, who, broadly speaking, may be said to have been in general advocates of the opposite policy. What are those treaty obligations? They are that we should, under certain contingencies, defend the Amir of Afghanistan against external attack. Now, it is impossible for us to carry out that obligation unless we have the command of the necessary military routes through these great mountain barriers. That, therefore, is the third of the objects which we propose to attain by the struggle in which we are engaged. But, let it be remembered, let me again say that, while these objects ought to dear to the heart of every Englishman, whatever his politics may be, we do not intend to interfere more than is absolutely necessary, we do not intend to interfere at all, with the tribal independence of those people. We wish them to govern themselves how they please, and so long as they do not throw themselves into the arms of any other Power, so long as they abstain from outrages upon our territory, and so long as they permit and so long as we have the power to carry out the treaty obligations to which I have referred, we desire to leave them to their own devices. (Cheers.) I hope that that declaration of policy will seem to you rational, sane, practical, and, if I have said enough in defence of it, you will perhaps permit me to go in conclusion to a country even yet further to the eastward—I mean to China.

COMMERCIAL FREEDOM IN THE FAR EAST.

In India, as I have just told you, we are responsible for the good government of vast populations subject to our sway. No such responsibility, I am glad to think, is laid upon us in China. What, then, is the character of our interests in that country? Our interests in China are not territorial; they are commercial. I have no revelations to make to you to-night of a policy with regard to China, no startling revelations; but I can indicate and ask you to accept the broad principles by which the details of that policy should be governed. What are those principles? They follow by a logical sequence from the principles I have laid down, that our interests there are commercial and trading interests, and are not territorial interests. And the first deduction I draw from that is that territory, in so far as it is not necessary to supply a base for possible warlike operations, is a disadvantage rather than an advantage, for it carries with it responsibilities, carries with it duties carried with it, may be, an expenditure in money, and, what is more important to us, carries with it an expenditure in men. The second principle I draw from it is this—that inasmuch as our interest in the external trade of China is 80 per cent. of the whole trade of the rest of the world put together, 80 per cent. of the trade of all the other nations added together, we have a special claim to see that the policy of that country be not directed towards the discouragement of foreign trade. (Cheers.) Let me point out, in the third place, that by the very traditions of our policy, by the deepest traditions of our policy, we are precluded—and I am glad to think we are precluded—from using any trading privilege granted to us as a weapon for excluding rivals. (Hear, hear.) If we ask for freedom to trade, we do not mean freedom to trade for England—(a voice, "Britain")—for Britain alone; we mean freedom of trade for all the world alike. (Cheers.) And note, therefore, that there are two ways, and two ways alone, so far as I know, by which our trading interests—our sole interests—in China can be interfered with. The most important of these is by the possible pressure on the Chinese Government by a foreign Government to make regulations adverse to us and favourable to them. In other words, to destroy that equality of opportunity which is all that we claim, but which we do claim. The second method by which I can imagine our interests being interfered with might, indeed, have less serious consequences, but is not to be neglected. I do not think it probable, but we can imagine it as possible, that foreign countries with protectionist traditions might dot the coast of China with stations over which they would have complete control and through which they would not permit the trade of the world freely to permeate, where they would put up Customs barriers, or something equivalent to Customs barriers, hostile to others and favourable to themselves. Now those are the ways in which I think it possible that our interests in China might be adversely affected; but depend upon it that the Government will do their best to see that in neither of those ways will the trade of this country be injured. (Hear, hear.) In such an effort we are, after all, struggling not for ourselves only, but for the world at large. I disclaim absolutely that spirit of petty jealousy which animates too many politicians in all parts of the world. I have been told—I ought, perhaps, not to refer to it, as I have not had an opportunity of verifying the quotation—I have been told that Sir Charles Dilke in a recent speech has accused me of being responsible for the partition of China because two years ago, I think it was at Bristol, I said that I regarded without fear or dislike the idea of a Russian outlet of commerce below the line of winter and ice. I adhere to that statement. I cannot conceive why we should object to Russian commerce going where it will, provided we are not excluded from going there too. (Loud cheers.) We are constantly attacked as a nation in a foreign Press for what they call our selfish policy. I do know what that means, but this I know, that we are alone among all the nations of the world in this—when we conquer a nation and rescue it from barbarism and uncivilisation, we conquer it for all the world and not for ourselves alone. (Cheers.) Then I know, when we ask for the great waterways of a country like China to be opened to commerce, it is not to be restricted to our commerce. All the nations of the world will be free to enjoy the privilege. So long as that is our policy, I think we may feel that we are working for no narrow or personal objects, and that which is for our good is likewise for the good of all mankind, and that if our policy be carried into effect commerce will flourish, the interchange of wealth will grow apace, and all those influences which make for the better understanding between nations, for the maintenance of a perpetual peace, will be the result of the policy of Her Majesty's Government, whether in China, Africa, or elsewhere. That is my earnest desire, as I am sure it is yours. And I trust that the exposition which I have given you to-night—uncontroversial as you will admit it has been in containing no attacks upon opponents, no contracriticism of their attacks upon us, but given in plain, perhaps almost undiplomatic language—represents a policy which deserves your confidence and that the result of this meeting may be a renewed expression on your part, not merely of the confidence that you have before shown in your representative, but also in the Government of which he is a member and to which the destinies of the Empire are for the moment intrusted. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW CENSORSHIP.

THE 1st Battalion of the Warwickshire Regiment has passed through Cairo on its way to Wady Halfa. Battalions of the Cameron Highlanders and the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the 21st Lancers will follow. The Dervishes continue to mass their forces at Metemmeh and Shendy, and great activity prevails at Omdurman. The army for the operations in the Sudan (comprising about 18,000 Egyptians, the Nile flotilla of gunboats, and, so far as is known at present, three British battalions is under the command of General Kitchener, the Sirdar.

The following is the list of medical officers specially appointed to proceed at once to Egypt to be placed at the disposal of the Sirdar at the front. They will have with them a strong detachment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Medical Service Corps:—

Surgeon-Colonel H. J. W. Barrow (from the Curragh), Surgeon-Major R. W. Barnes (Hounslow), Surgeon-Major G. W. Robinson (Aldershot), Surgeon-Major J. R. Stuart (Dover), Surgeon-Captain E. S. Marder (Devonport), Surgeon-Captain A. L. Borradaile (Weedon), Surgeon-Lieutenant E. W. Bliss (Shorncliffe), Surgeon-Lieutenant S. L. Cummins (Cork), Surgeon-Lieutenant H. G. F. Stallard (Colchester), Surgeon-Lieutenant C. H. Hopkins (Portsmouth), and Quartermaster and Lieutenant J. Tandy (Aldershot).

Captain H. N. Sargent and Lieutenant K. Macdonald, Army Service Corps, left on Jan. 7 by overland route for Egypt.

The detachments of A.S.C., A.M.S.C., and A. O. C. left London on Jan. 12 for Egypt, embarking at the Royal Albert Dock on board the P. and O. s.s. Malta. The Medical Staff Corps consisted in all of seventy-seven non-commissioned officers and men under the command of Surgeon-Major Robinson; the Army Service Corps of fifty eight non-commissioned officers and men under (Lieutenant Taylor; and the Army Ordnance Corps of Conductor Robertson, and fifteen non-commissioned officers and men under Captain Collins. The 1st Yorkshire Regiment embarked on Jan. 12 on the Malta for Gibraltar, where they will be disembarked and their places on board taken by the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers for the Sudan.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 7:—"The Sirdar refuses permission, on account of transport difficulties, to any newspaper correspondent to accompany the army beyond rail-head, now twenty-five miles south of Abu Hamed and daily advancing towards Berber, which will soon become his head-quarters." It appears that Sir Herbert Kitchener did not communicate his decree to the newspapers themselves. He caused instead the following telegram to be sent through Reuter's Agency:—

Authorities state that in view of great difficulty of transport Kitchener will not be able to allow special correspondents for time being beyond rail-head, where their presence is of little benefit to their newspapers. Authorities, therefore, propose for time being no special correspondents will be allowed, except one Reuter's agent, who must not be military officer, but before definitely deciding authorities would be glad if Reuter's office communicate with leading newspapers.

On receipt of this message communications passed between some of the London newspapers and Lord Cromer. Lord Cromer's reply was that Press representatives, other than a nominee of Reuter, would be refused permission to go the front. On Jan. 11 the *Daily News* published the views of Sir William Howard Russell, the veteran war correspondent, and those of Mr. John Macdonald, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Sudan. Sir William could not understand any reason for the prohibition issued by Sir H. Kitchener. Sir William's eyes twinkled with a sense of humour as he recalled all the precautions that were taken to guard the Generals against the curse of modern armies, as the present Commander-in-Chief called the correspondents in his "Soldier's Pocket-Book." They were numbered, registered, permitted, passed, and their messages were submitted to the censor. It wasn't so in Sir William's golden days. This doyen of war correspondents was with the Crown Prince of Prussia at Versailles. Here was the conceivable case of rigorous prohibitions being deemed necessary. Anything reaching London could be telegraphed back again by Frenchmen in London to Frenchmen in the South of France, and thence to the French headquarters; but never except on one occasion did a telegram come back to him from the censor. Mr. Macdonald had one little anecdote to tell as showing how differently in times past commanding officers acted towards war correspondents:—

I imagine (says Mr. Macdonald) that, after fifteen years, I am at liberty to tell the British public how wisely and generously Colonel Paul Methuen (now Lord Methuen) trusted to the good faith of correspondents in camp. I have the less hesitation in doing so because his confidence was so thoroughly justified by the result. Speaking for myself, I was regularly indebted to him for a number of blank forms bearing his signature—without which signature no despatch could be put upon the wires. My associates and myself used to call upon him every afternoon for a quiet talk over the events of the day and about future plans. If our supplies of blank forms had run out, well, they were replenished there and then—on the understanding that a despatch should not exceed 500 words, and these "discreet." His reliance upon the correspondents' discretion and sense of honour naturally rendered them all the more scrupulously careful, or at any rate some of us, knew the plans for the midnight march upon Tel-el-Kebir many hours before the tents were struck. But not a word about them was published in London until Arabi's army had been scattered to the four winds. A few days later, in Cairo, Colonel Methuen remarked to me, in his pleasant way, that he had no reason to regret his confidence in the correspondents, which, I suppose, came to the same thing as saying that the Commander-in-Chief had not.

With reference to the "great difficulty of transport," spoken of in the official telegram, the "Telegraph's" war correspondent writes:—

It is not the case that war correspondents would or need burden the military transport, directly or indirectly. Not to the extent of one ounce of food or forage is it necessary to draw on the army stores or material. Speaking for myself and, I believe, for others of my colleagues, we are quite able to manage for ourselves without their help. Many of us have done so before in these Sudan campaigns. Ere now others, as well as I, when army supplies were scarce, have shared with the military our messes. Nay, more; when hands and help were sorely needed, as after the battle at Abu Kru in 1885, we have assisted to bear the wounded upon stretchers. If the Sirdar does not remember, the public may, that the Suakin-Berber route is quite open. Thousands of camels and hundreds of tons of stores have been and are being despatched over that track by private traders. These men, many of whom are foreigners, and their servants are allowed to travel to and fro even up to Ed Damer, whilst permission to do so is expressly refused to all journalists. To-day there are many large and well-stocked places of business in Berber and several at Ed Damer where supplies are sold at moderate prices. The whole Egyptian Army is well aware that in 1896-7 many of the necessities, and all of the luxuries procurable south of Wady Halfa were conveyed thither at their own risk and cost by private individuals.

Lord Wolseley in the first edition of his "Soldier's Pocket-Book" wrote:—

Without saying so directly, you can leave your army to believe anything, and as a rule in all civilised nations what is believed by the Army will very soon be credited by the enemy, having reached him by means of spies, or through the medium of those newly-invented curses to armies—I mean newspaper correspondents.

In a later edition the offensive allusion was expunged.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury has advised that the Sirdar's prohibition should be either considerably modified or entirely withdrawn.

The Paris Debats of Jan. 11 published an apparently semi-official article, in the course of which it said:—

This day's mail brings us Egyptian papers announcing the departure of the first instalment of the forces for Upper Egypt. This is the commencement of that final expedition tending to the capture of Khartoum, or, in other words, the complete extinction of Mahdism and the occupation of the whole of the Sudan by the Anglo-Egyptians. The sooner this object is achieved the sooner will it be possible once more to raise before Europe the Egyptian question. We readily acknowledge that for nearly fifteen years British diplomacy has been clever enough to keep a free hand in Egypt. England has taken advantage of all Continental difficulties, and even of events occurring in the more remote regions of the world, to promote her influence and interests. She has absorbed pretty nearly everything in Egypt, save and except the rights of Europe, which we have been pretty nearly alone to defend against her, and the rights of Turkey, which she has refrained from defying whenever she detected that Europe was resolved to uphold them. It may be interesting to inquire whether her invariable success in Egypt has not been purchased by her numerous failures everywhere else—the price paid to other Powers for their complaisance.

HAWAII A KEY TO THE EASTERN TRADE.

THE *Morning Post's* New York correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 9:—The Hawaii annexation party is industriously aiding its agitation by arguments drawn from the supposed ulterior aims of the European Powers now interfering in China, among whom Great Britain is now included. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who is the most prominent, if not the most influential, politician in the movement, says in an interview published to-day that he is confident the annexation of Hawaii would give the United States the key to the control of the Eastern trade, over which he declares the rival European Powers are now preparing to fight. He urges that any delay now by the Washington Government would be disastrous for future opportunities, because a refusal by the Administration to annex the islands would result in Britain enthroning the exiled Princess, and very soon afterwards proclaiming a British protectorate. Senator Morgan's reason for ascribing this design to Great Britain is that he believes Hawaii more important to Britain's power in the North Pacific than Gibraltar is to her in the control of the Mediterranean. With Hawaii as a base he thinks that Britain could control the entire Asiatic coast, no matter to what extent other Powers carried their Continental occupations. In other quarters European action in China is made the text for supporting the formation of a strong United States Navy. China's impotence on the sea is held to make her the helpless victim of aggression by all other Powers up to the point at which they quarrel among themselves, and then it will be maritime strength that will make the conqueror.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

M. ZOLA'S LETTER TO M. FAURE.

THE Paris from our correspondent *Daily News* writes Jan. 13:—The acquittal of Major Esterhazy has been rapidly followed by M. Zola's letter, Colonel Picquart's arrest and imprisonment, the anti-Semitic manifestations and rows in Quartier Latin, the defeat of M. Scheurer-Kestner as candidate for a vice-presidency of the Senate, and Comte de Mun's interpellation to General Billot in the Chamber of Deputies. Colonel Picquart's arrest is the answer to M. Zola's letter. It was made known at an early hour to the "Jour," of course the information coming from some member of the general staff. The first edition of that paper was brought out in haste. The public rushed upon the vendors. There was only one opinion. It may be summarised in the words "Well done." If M. Zola were not technically French, he would be at once expelled from France. He is now claimed by most Frenchmen as a foreigner, and this may save him from being regarded as a traitor. The paper containing his letter were bought up by anti-Dreyfusites in many parts of the town, and when there were big piles burned, M. Mathieu Dreyfus was also burned in effigy. A manufacturer had the happy thought of making a number of papiermaché effigies of him and offering them for sale in parts of the town where students congregate.

Colonel Picquart was fetched this morning at seven to the office of the Governor of Paris, in the Place Vendome. An officer in private clothes, and a colonel of gendarmery were sent in a closed carriage to convey him there from his lodging in the Rue Yvon Villarceau. He was taken up to General Saussier's rooms, and presently reappeared with his two companions and Major Thil, orderly officer of the Governor of Paris. The whole part drove rapidly to Mont Valerien. The officers' cell there is simply a vaulted room in the barrack part of the fortress and furnished fairly well for an officer, but with necessary furniture only. He is to take his meals in his room, but he may obtain leave to walk in the fortress for his health. The arrest is very serious for the Colonel. It will lead to a court-martial. The public are delighted at it, and doubtless [illegible] generals at the War Office.

M. Zola's letter to the President of the Republic, published in the "Aurore" has been written with the object of forcing a prosecution in the Assize Court. Those who are personally acquainted with M. Zola are satisfied that this is what he wants. M. Meline stated in the Chamber this afternoon that criminal proceedings for insulting the army, &c., would be taken against the author of the letter to the President of the Republic. Unless the jury very much misrepresent the opinion of their countrymen, M. Zola will be sentenced to imprisonment—twelve months, perhaps. The manliness of M. Zola's conduct, his resolve to be in the early Christian sense a martyr, i.e., a witness, is totally misunderstood by his countrymen, and from the mass he gets nothing but execration and threats. M. Zola warns M. Faure that his Presidentship is about to be sullied by an ineffaceable disgrace. A court-martial has dared to acquit Major Esterhazy by order.

AN INSULT TO JUSTICE AND TRUTH

and history will record that this crime against society was committed while Mr. Faure was President. He (M. Zola) will not be less daring than the court-martial. A baneful man, says M. Zola, has conducted the whole Dreyfus case—Colonel du Paty de Clam. The truth will never be fully known till all this man's doings are brought to light. Here is M. Zola's portrait of the Colonel:

He appeared a foggy, involved mind, haunted with romantic intrigues, delighting in the methods of the detective novel, anonymous letters, appointments in lonely places, mysterious ladies who hawk about at midnight crushing pieces of evidence. He bethought himself of dictating the "bordereau" to Dreyfus, he proposed to study his countenance in a room lined all round with looking-glasses. He, as Major Forzinetti relates, wanted to take Dreyfus by surprise in his cell during the prisoner's sleep with a dark lantern. There remains much more to be told about Du Paty de Clam. He is the first man responsible for an awful miscarriage of justice. It was found that confidential information was leaking out of the War Office. Leakages are going on as much as before. It was conjectured a priori that the author of this "bordereau" could only be an infantry officer. Major Paty de Clam persuaded General Mercier, a man of not much mind, General de Boisdeffre who appears to have yielded to his Clerical passion, and General Gonse, whose conscience seems to have always been elastic. Paty de Clam hypnotises everybody, for he goes in for spiritualism and occultism, and holds conversations with ghosts. This first part of the Dreyfus affair, when Du Paty put Dreyfus to every kind of mental torture is a nightmare for those who know the story.

The whole investigation, continues M. Zola, took place just as in the Chronicles of the 15th century—mysteriously, and with sensational expedients all founded upon one single childish charge—that asinine bordereau which was not even a common piece of high treason but the most impudent of the most part utterly worthless. The letter continues:

Now Dreyfus is before the Court-martial. The trial is in camera. Had a traitor conspired to bring the Emperor William in triumph to the steps of Notre Dame the mystery would not have been more jealously guarded. The nation is overcome, and

DREADFUL STORIES ARE WHISPERED.

What is there behind all this? Nothing but the romantic and lunatic wanderings of Paty de Clam. Read the actual accusation. It is a prodigy of iniquity. I defy honest people read it without indignation. Dreyfus speaks several languages. A crime this. No compromising papers are found at his house. A crime again. He sometimes goes back to his birth-place. A crime again. He is hardworking, he wishes to know everything. A crime. He is unmoved before the judge d' Instruction. A crime. He is moved. Still a crime. We were told formerly there were fourteen charges in the indictment. We find there is but one—the "bordereau," and we learn that even the experts were not agreed, and one of them, M. Gobert, was justled in military fashion because he dared to entertain the wrong opinion. We are also told that 23 officers came to denounce Dreyfus as witnesses, but we do not know what they said, and we know that all did not attack him. Moreover, they all belong to the staff. It is a family trial. The General Staff made the case, tried the case, and had just tried it again a second time.

Then people fall back on the alleged document shown to the judges behind Dreyfus's back. I deny the existence of this document with all my might. Perhaps there may be a ridiculous letter concerning fast women where somebody speaks of this animal D—, "but a document concerning the national safety a document that cannot be shown without war breaking out to-morrow! No, no, that is a lie and all the more disgraceful and shameless, as the liars lie with impunity. One cannot bring their villany home to them. They are rousing up France screening themselves behind her legitimate emotion. They are closing people's mouths, disturbing hearts, and perverting minds. I know no greater civic crime.

Dreyfus's wealth, the absence of any alleged motives, his continual cry of innocence, M. Zola goes on, show him to be

A VICTIM OF THE RAVINGS OF PATY DE CLAM

and of Jew-baiting, one of the disgraces of this age. Colonel Sandherr, of the War Office, died, and Colonel Picquart took his place. One day, a note sent to Esterhazy by the agent of a foreign Power awakened Colonel Picquart's suspicions. M. Zola relates at length his inquiry, and he says:—

General Billot was a new man. He was not compromised. He could have cleared up everything. He did not dare—in terror, no doubt, of public opinion. He lost the opportunity. He has now committed himself, and he has accepted the criminal legacy. He is more guilty than the others for it was in his power to see that justice was done. Can you understand this? General Billot, General de Boisdeffre, General Gonse, know that Dreyfus is innocent, and they keep this frightful secret for a whole year, and they are able to sleep at night, and they have wives and children whom they love. The crime was consummated. The Staff could not afford to confess it. Colonel Picquart was sent to Tunis, but not in disgrace, for General Gonse carried on a friendly correspondence with him.

The contest between Colonel Picquart and Du Paty is next described by M. Zola. We shall meet them both again some day before the assizes. At bottom it is always the same thing—the staff defending its existence, unwilling to confess its crime, the abomination of which, says the author of the letter, is increasing from hour to hour.

Who are the protectors of Esterhazy? First in the dark, Du Paty. His hand is betrayed by all sorts of eccentric expedients. Then De Boisdeffre, Gonse, and Billot himself. The only upright man in the affair, Colonel Picquart, is the one who will be punished. It is said he forged the note from the foreign attaché to Esterhazy. Why? Is he also paid by the Jews? The beauty is that he was an anti-semite. We see this infamous sight of a man ruined with debts and crimes acquitted without a stain on his character, while men of spotless lives are put in prison.

General de Pellieux and Major Ravary then conduct, says M. Zola, a scoundrelly inquiry in which knaves are white washed and honest men besmirched. Then the court-martial. M. Zola shows his readers what a court-martial is:

When a Minister of War has publicly stated in the Chamber that a sentence must be maintained, will any soldier give him the lie? The judges were suggestionised by this statement of General Billot. They argued thus: Dreyfus was sentenced for treason by a court-martial. He is therefore guilty and we—a court-martial—cannot say that he is innocent. But we know that to find Esterhazy guilty would be to

PROCLAIM DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE.

They have rendered an iniquitous sentence which will remain for ever a blot on court-martial. The first court-martial was perhaps imbecile, the second one is necessarily criminal. People talk to us about the honour of the army. We have nothing but tenderness and respect for the army that would rise to repel an invader, but the question in hand is not about this army, but about the sword wielded by a master who will perhaps be imposed upon us to-morrow. Are we to kiss the handle of this sword? Never. Another crime is to have sought defenders in the dirty Press.

M. Zola gives a scathing indictment of the last Court-martial. They allowed the public Prosecutor to insult a witness, Colonel Picquart, and just as he was rising to reply they closed the doors. He then proceeds:

I do not despair in the least of our final victory. I am more certain of it than ever. In fact the case only begins from to-day, because now our respective positions are clear. On one side the guilty parties, who are against light; on the other side the avengers, who will devote their lives to the vindication of truth. I accuse Colonel du Paty de Clam of being the devilish author of this miscarriage of justice. I accuse General Mercier of being, through weakness, I suppose, an accessory to one of the greatest iniquities of the century. I accuse General Billot of holding certain proof of Dreyfus's innocence, and having kept them secret, and of having committed this crime against the country, [illegible] and justice, for a political purpose to save his staff. I accuse General de Boisdeffre and General Gonse of being accessories to the same crime. I accuse General De Pellieux and Major Ravary of having carried on a scoundrelly inquiry in a spirit of monstrous- and as the indictment shows- shameless partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting of having made lying reports unless they are insane. I accuse the staff of carrying on in the press and particularly the "Eclair" and "Echo de Paris," an abominable campaign to pervert public opinion. I accuse the first court-martial of having violated the law in giving judgement on a secret document, and the second one of cloaking this fault by order and of committing the crime wilfully absolving a guilty man.

M. ZOLA'S LINE OF DEFENCE

will be to show that the "bordereau" is not by Dreyfus. For this he wishes to have the opinion of as many foreign graphologists as possible. Will some reader interested in the Dreyfus case let M. Zola have at once a list of all sworn experts in handwriting known in British Law Courts. M. Zola's address is 21, Rue de Bruxelles, Paris. He has only five days before him to submit to the Juge d'Instruction names of persons whom he intends to call as witnesses, and he would like to have the addresses of English experts without delay, not necessarily to call them, but merely to have the names ready when the Juge d'Instruction asks for his witnesses. M. Zola went to the lobby of the Chamber when his letter was under debate. He was cold-shouldered, snubbed, and heard his letter criticised aloud in no friendly or Parliamentary terms. "I think it myself a weak paper, but as they say, "It breaks the window-panes at the War Office."

The "Temps" says that, by order of the Minister of War, Major Esterhazy has been placed on the retired list, and no longer belongs to the army. My comment on this is that even the Minister of War has no right to take this step, Esterhazy not having reached the age limit, unless that officer has incurred the loss of his commission.

The *Siecle* of Jan. 7 published part of the text of the indictment against Captain Dreyfus, presented to the court-martial by which he was condemned in November, 1894. M. Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, in a letter to the Minister of War, points out that the sole basis of the condemnation was a document alleged to be in Dreyfus's handwriting, and on that point the evidence was conflicting. On Jan. 8 the *Echo de Paris* completed the indictment against Captain Dreyfus and referred to a document labelled "B," in which it was alleged there was a question of the intimate relations of Dreyfus with a foreigner very high placed, who ruined him and led him to commit treason.

The court-martial on Major Esterhazy, who is alleged to be the writer of documents which ensured the conviction and degradation of ex-Captain Dreyfus, was opened in Paris on Jan. 10, General de Luxer presided. M. Labori, on behalf of Mme. Dreyfus and her children, claimed an opportunity of speaking during the trial in defence of Dreyfus, and M. Demange applied for leave to represent M. Mathieu Dreyfus. The court after deliberation rejected both applications. By five votes to two the court next decided that the proceedings should be public until such time as the nature of the evidence made secrecy necessary in the interests of the State. Major Ravary's report, which was then read stated that no evidence had been brought to light tending to prove the accused guilty of the charges made against him. It spoke, on the other hand, of Colonel Picquart as the "soul of the campaign" against Major Esterhazy. The report concluded by asserting that every step which had been taken was intended to obtain the reversal of a judgment that had been legally and justly pronounced. None of the accusations brought against Major Esterhazy were of a nature to influence public opinion. No tangible and judicial proof of his guilt was forthcoming, and in the opinion of the reporter there was no ground for proceeding against him. When the evidence of Colonel Picquart was about to be taken, the court decided that the rest of the proceedings should be held with closed doors. Throughout, the sympathy of the public in court was strongly manifested in favour of the accused.

On Jan. 11 Major Esterhazy was acquitted, after the court-martial had heard the evidence of Colonel Picquart. The question put to the members of the Court was, "Is Esterhazy guilty of having conspired with a foreign Power, or agents of that Power for the purpose of bringing it to wage war against France, or to furnish it with means to do so?" The judgment of "Not guilty" was received with cheers of "Vive l'Armee!" "Down with the syndicate!" Ten minutes later the judgment was read a second time in the courtyard before the Major, with the troops drawn up in a hollow square. It is repeated that Dreyfus was in the pay of Russia, and that this is the reason why the proceedings at the trial were kept secret. The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent writes:—"It was impossible not to acquit the Major on a charge of espionage, as M. Mathieu Dreyfus never charged him with this. What M. Dreyfus asserted was that the famous bordereau was in Major Esterhazy's handwriting, although not necessarily written for Germany." But it is added that "the acquittal of Major Esterhazy has been received with widespread enthusiasm in the lobbies of the Chambers and on the boulevards."

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

As the result of the Hilary Honour and Pass examinations, held at the Middle Temple on December 14, 15, 16, and 17, the Council of Legal Education have made the following (among other) awards:—

Hilary Honour Examination.—Pass certificate to Maung Tha Gywe, Gray's Inn. Pass Certificates.—Lincoln's Inn: Hardeo Sahai Agarwala, Mohammad Azim, Abdul Aziz, Merwanjee Maneckjee Merwangee Bhownaggree, Tribhuvandas Maneckchand Doshi, Syed Ali Karim, Pandit Bishan Lal Kaul, Bhaiabhai Bhailalbhai Patel, Jeshingbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, Valentine F. Taubman-Goldie, and Mohanlal Jivanlal Vakil. Inner Temple; Nalini Kanta Banerjee, Syed Hasan, Shivalinga Chambasapp, Husali, Carl W. T. B. Juta, Pahrox Behramji Malabari, Rustum Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia. Middle Temple; Manilal Motichand Doshi, Sheikh Ahmad Hussain, Deep Narayan Singh. Gray's Inn: Bijay Kisor Acharyya, Ali Akbar Hussanally, Mahtab Singh. The number examined was 122, of whom ninety passed, Passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History only,—Lincoln's Inn: Shekah S hibzadah Mohamed Dara, Sam S. Kay, Chaturbhai Bhailalbhai Patel. Middle Temple: Shaikh Sairuddin Ahmed, Syed Aminuddin Ahmed Asghar. Gray's Inn: Surendra Nath Haldar, Ramlal Brijlal Majmudar, Mohar Chand Pobra, Roma Chandra Sen, Rastamji Kharshedji Tarachand. Of sixty-two examined forty-three passed. Passed in Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History,—Lincoln's Inn: Jayavant Dinanath Mangavkar. Gray's Inn: Shadi Lal, W. M. Toorbarn. Of twenty-nine examined, twelve passed. Passed in Roman Law.—Lincoln's Inn: Merwanji Rustomji Bayee, Abdul Gaffar Pirzada, Muhammad Abdullah Saab. Inner Temple: Pestonjee Sorabjee Patuck. Gray's Inn: Raghubar Dayal, Laxmidas Rowji Sapat, Harichand Nathubhai Shah, Collyanji Mussanji Thacker. Of fifty-eight examined thirty-seven passed.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

A ZANZIBAR telegram says that a despatch from Major Macdonald dated from Lubwas Usogo, Dec 19, say that there has been further fighting, in which his brother, Lieutenant Macdonald, and the missionary, Mr. Pilkington, have been killed. From Mombasa comes a report in similar terms, with the additional information that there was a possibility of the Budda garrisons joining the mutineers. Troops are being hurried to the front from Mombasa, and a detachment will be sent to the scene from Machakos, a station on the Uganda Railway. Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, Commissioner and Consul-General of the Uganda Protectorate, sailed from Marseilles on Jan. 10 to return to his post.

Mr. Pilkington was one of the lay workers of the Church Missionary Society and was attached to the Uganda Mission at Mengo. He was thirty years of age, and was born at Tore Tyrrell's Pass, Westmeath. He was educated at Uppingham School and graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, passing in the first class classical tripos. Mr. Pilkington was a frequent contributor to religious literature and he translated into the Uganda tongue both the Bible and the Prayer-Book. He left England in 1890, and was last heard of by the Church Missionary Society, when he set out from Mengo to join Major Macdonald's force in October last.

Major Macdonald, with a staff of ten officers, an escort of Sikhs, and a large number of carriers, the whole forming one of the largest caravans ever seen in East Africa, left Mombasa for the interior last July. In August he was at Fort Smith Kikuyu, the half-way house between the coast and Uganda. Later on he was joined by a force of 300 Soudanese troops and some white officers from Uganda. The Major in pursuance of a commission entrusted to him by the Government, would have struck directly north towards Lake Rudolf, but the Soudanese, who objected to be separated from their women, refused to accompany him into an unknown country. They deserted, and made for Usoga, a northerly province of Uganda, whither they were pursued by Major Macdonald. In the fighting which followed the British lost heavily. By the latest news from Zanzibar it would seem that the mutineers are still in Fort Lubwas, whilst further lamentable loss of life has occurred on the British side. It will be noted, however, that there is a belief that Major Macdonald has detached a portion of his force to go to Lake Rudolf, and that it may even have reached the Nile—perhaps in company with Lord Delamere, who, with a well-equipped caravan, is hunting in that district.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,

SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the comparative examination held in December, 1897, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Harold B Robinson	8355	Edward [illegible] Fenshawe	7813
Charles F [illegible]	7999	Nugent St C Godfrey	6921
Dudley Gilroy	7842	Richard C [illegible]	6717
Hon Thomas [illegible]	7306	John H Powell	6592
Hylbert J Birkbeck	7278	Hon William S Cadogan	6452
William R Campbell	7231	Carleton Salkeld	6334
Arthur I Fraser	6981	Robert H [illegible]	6198

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Graham G J Sankey	10,444	Roger F S Boyle	7953
Cuthbert de Hoghton	[illegible]	Thomas [illegible] Cally	[illegible]
Patrick S Stoney	9604	William Stewart	[illegible]
William F Parsons	[illegible]	Egbert Dickson	[illegible]
Thomas H C Frankland	[illegible]	Clifton J Stockwell	7834
Alan F Mackenzie	9091	Edward H C P Bellingham	7825
Gerard M Glynton	9045	William D Nixon	[illegible]
William B Roberts	8975	[illegible]	7810
Percy B [illegible]	[illegible]	Ernest H Lewin	7798
Robert N Dick	8877	Algernon A G Hood	7791
Henry [illegible]	8785	Raymond B Hopkins	[illegible]
John P Villiers-Stuart	8672	[illegible] Wood	[illegible]
Walter F [illegible]	8617	Alfred C Audison	7776
Robert H Darwall	8584	Harry W [illegible]-Hitchcock	[illegible]
Godwin H Wake	8558	Richard M'E Porter	7767
George W Hemans	[illegible]	Thomas Morris	7762
Alexander G Shea	8491	Dugald S Gilkison	7757
Lionel Carden	[illegible]	Horace W F [illegible]	[illegible]
Norman Macleod	8440	Henry E P Thoines	7713
Arthur M Ross	8419	Henry E Davidson	[illegible]
Hugh S [illegible]	[illegible]	John A Orr	7684
Thomas G [illegible]	[illegible]	Harry A Morgan	7654
Archibald W Robertson-Glasgow	8397	William R H [illegible]	[illegible]
Charles A G P Meadows	[illegible]	Charles A Cunningham	[illegible]
Harold G Wilmer	[illegible]	Howard W [illegible]-Lowndes	[illegible]
Charles E M Mayne	8375	Adam M D Johnstone	[illegible]
Harold Lewis	8361	Arthur G [illegible]	[illegible]
Robert D [illegible]	8350	James A Nixon	[illegible]
Alexander F Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible] T Hadley	7520
Bertie C [illegible]	8279	Thomas Woo[illegible]	7518
John Y Tancred	8277	Aubrey N Beau[illegible]	7502
George H Newcomb	8217	William F [illegible]	[illegible]
Donald W M'Pherson	8201	[illegible] Clutterbuck	7494
Claud R [illegible]	8159	Algernon H Cutbill	7471
Thomas G J Torrie	8151	[illegible] W M [illegible]	7470
Alexander A D Best	8153	Frederick H Cox	7459
Ernest R C Wyatt	8114	Malcolm B B [illegible]	7434
Charles Elliot	8129	Arthur G E Egerton	7428
Alexander Marjoribanks	8092	Lionel R Schuster	7425
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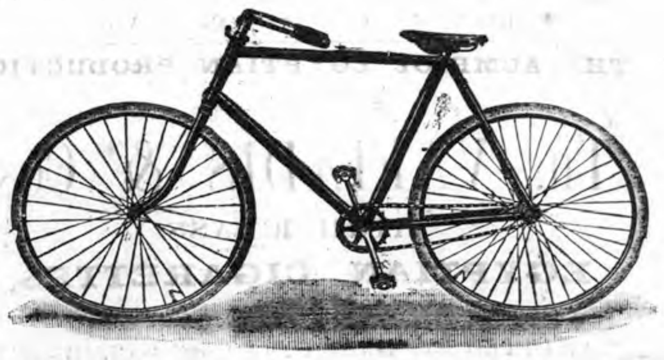

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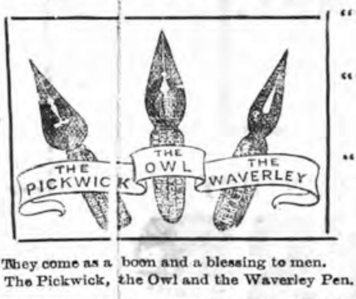

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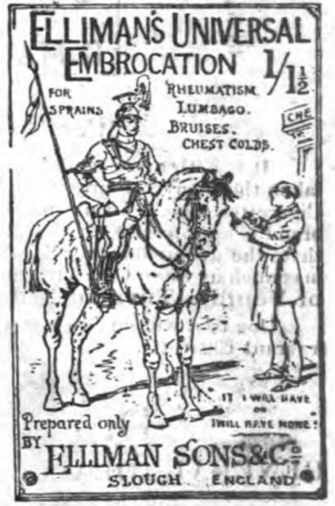

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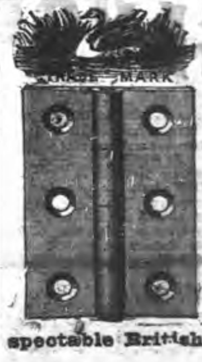

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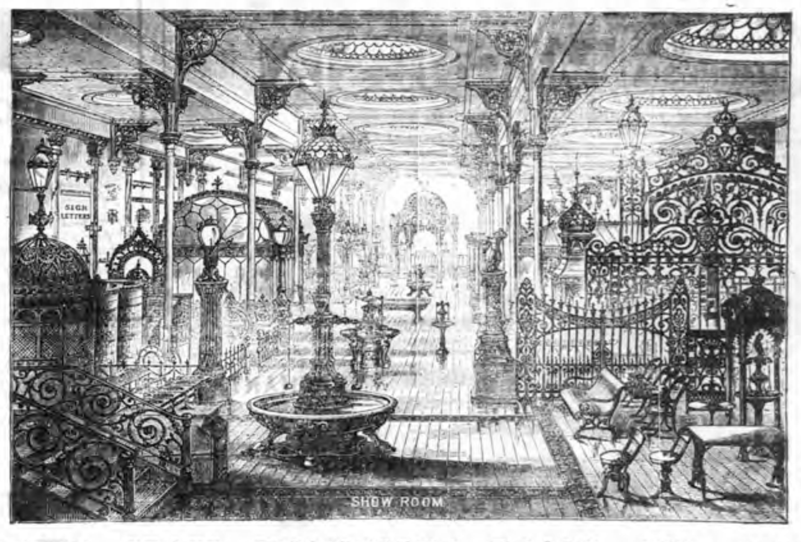

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